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ABSTRACT

This publication describes the 1973 legislative goals of state education associations throughout the U.S. and briefly summarizes educational legislation enacted from January through August 1973. Additional information on 1972 legislation is included for a few states where legislative sessions either ran late or resumed activities after September 1972. Altogether, information is presented for 42 of the 49 states whose legislatures met during 1973. The Kentucky legislature did not meet, and information was not available from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Vermont. Information included in this report was furnished mainly by state education associations affiliated with the National Education Association. Most of the report consists of state-by-state listings of association goals and relevant legislation for each of 18 topical categories, including school finance, salaries, tenure and contracts, certification, leaves of absence, negotations, retirement, miscellaneous teacher legislation, textbooks and curriculum, pupil transportation, exceptional children, miscellaneous pupil legislation, school buildings, district reorganization, local school administration, state school administration, higher education, and miscellaneous general legislation. (JG)

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High Spots in State School Legislation, January 1 - August 31, 1973

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HIGH SPOTS IN STATE SCHOOL LEGISLATION, JANUARY 1-AUGUST 31, 1973

Jean M. Flanigan, Project Director

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FOREWORD

AS PART of their activities, state education associations set goals for state legislative action. For teachers the associations work for improvements in the state laws governing tenure, contracts, certification, salaries, professional negotiation, retirement, and the like. For the pupils they are concerned with instruction, textbooks, and transportation. Overall, they are concerned with adequate financing, good organization, and effective administration of schools.

This publication reports the 1973 legislative goals of the state education associations and briefly describes the school laws enacted during the first eight months of 1973. In a way, it is a measure of the success of the state education associations in achieving legislation of significance to public education, or in preventing the enactment of detrimental legislation.

This report should be of interest to all state education associations in that it shows achievements by other state associations, and it indicates the direction of state legislation affecting public education.

NEA Research takes this opportunity to thank the state education associations for supplying the information for this report. The 1973 compilation was prepared by Arthuryne J. Taylor under the direction of Jean M. Flanigan, Project Director.

W. JACK TENNANT
Associate Director of Research

INTRODUCTION

DURING the 1973 calendar year, 49 state legislatures convened in regularly scheduled annual or biennial sessions, with many legislatures holding special sessions. The lone absentee on the 1973 agenda is Kentucky which normally convenes biennally in even years. Most sessions convened in January, with two states, Alabama and Louisiana, scheduled to convene as late as May.

The period covered in this report extends from January 1, 1973, to August 31, 1973. The regular legislative sessions were ended for most states by the cut-off date of this report. Among the exceptions are California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. For those states not finally adjourned, additional educational enactments may be expected after this report goes to press. Appropriate note has been made in those states where legislation is pending or awaiting the governor's action. Additional information on 1972 legislative goals and enactments are carried in this issue for a few states because their sessions either ran late or the 1972 recessed legislatures resumed activities after September 1972.

This report summarizes the significant school laws passed in 42 of the 49 states whose legislatures met during the first eight months of the 1973 calendar year. Information was not available from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Vermont.

The information reviewed in this annual report was furnished by the NEA-affiliated state education associations in response to an NEA Research questionnaire on state school legislative goals and enactments. Where possible, this information was supplemented by data from state education association journals, state legislative bulletins, and the full texts of enactments. Although the report endeavors to give a broad view of the year's state legislative activity, there are variations in depth of treatment from state to state.

This report summarizes major legislative achievements and defeats as identified by the state education associations and lists state-by-state, association goals and accompanying laws under 18 subject matter headings. The table on page 67 will be helpful in finding the subjects for each state.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS AND DEFEATS

	ACHIEVEMENTS	DEFEATS
Alaska	Passage of 25-year teacher retirement at full benefit	Failure to finalize decentralization of the state-operated school system
Arizona	Appropriation of $400,000 for the improvement of special education program	Failure to enact the proposed Professional Negotiations Bill, SB 1308
Arkansas	Improvement in teacher retirement benefits	Failure to strengthen the State Teacher Fair Employment and Dismissal Practices Act
Colorado	The new Public School Foundation Act	Failure to enact professional negotiations legislation
Connecticut	Defeating bills which would have destroyed tenure and certification	Failure to achieve proper amendments in bargaining statute
Delaware	Passage of 5½ percent salary increase for school employees	Failure to pass legislation affecting negotiations law
Georgia	Salary increment	Lack of funding for health insurance bill
Hawaii	Recognition by legislators of political action power teachers could generate	Legislature failed to intervene in teachers' strike during its session
Idaho	Securing an appropriation adequate to meet the goal of the Association	Failure to secure legislation to establish a school district reorganization commission for the purpose of redrawing school district boundaries
Indiana	Enactment of collective bargaining statute	Less money for school than is needed
Iowa	Passage of the Iowa Public Employees Retirement System package since that had been dubbed a top priority issue by membership	Failure to get House action on negotiations bill in 1973
Kansas	Passage of greatly improved school finance bill	Loss of due process and professional negotiation changes
Maine	School funding legislation	Failure to obtain bargaining rights for state employees
Maryland	Passage of Senate Bill 939, the so-called "retirement package"	. . .
Massachusetts	Defeating bills, thus far, that were anti-tenure and anti-fiscal autonomy of school committees	. . .
Minnesota	Improvements in the Public Employees Bargaining Act	. . .
Montana	Passage of bills to provide uniform state-wide taxes for foundation program support and partial state support of permissive budgeting beyond foundtion program	Defeat of legislation to provide due process for nonrenewal of nontenure teachers
Nebraska	Increase in retirement benefits to retired and active members	. . .
Nevada	Defeat of Senate Bill 650, a bill setting bargaining rights for public employees	Failure to obtain 10-year/age 55 retirement on actuarially reduced basis

	ACHIEVEMENTS	DEFEATS
New Hampshire	Passage of proposed teacher retirement bill almost in its entirety	Veto of collective bargaining act
New Jersey	Successful blocking of the reappointment of the anti-teacher Commissioner of Education. This was the first time in memory that the New Jersey Senate has by floor vote refused to confirm a gubernatorial appointee	Failure by six votes to gain the necessary 2/3 vote in the Assembly to override the governor's conditional veto of A-520, the bill to restore enforcement power to the New Jersey Public Employment Relations Commission.
North Carolina	A statutory limitation on class size	. . .
North Dakota	Enactment of Senate Bill 2026, which revolutionizes the State Foundation Program	Failure to improve the Continuing Contract Law
Ohio	The teacher retirement package	Failure to secure collective bargaining and to establish an educational practices board - equally.
Oklahoma	The salary increase from state funds	The second year of our finance program
Oregon	Establishment of a strong collective bargaining statute	Failure to reorganize Oregon's school districts
Pennsylvania	The prevention of regressive legislation	. . .
Rhode Island	Defeating efforts to include in a teacher's right to strike bill an amendment that would penalize teachers a day's pay if they struck	. . .
South Dakota	Increase of 40 percent in state aid for public schools	Defeat of HB 690 which would have rewritten the Continuing Contract Law
Tennessee	Enactment of the Comprehensive Vocational Education Act which will provide tremendous long-range improvements in this area	The delay in passing either of the Association's negotiation bills
Texas	Securing a state-supported kindergarten program for all 5-year-old children	Failure to secure improvements in foundation program and finance
Utah	Passage of Senate Bill 72 which greatly equalizes educational appropriations and changes the distribution method from distribution units to weighted pupil units. An increase of approximately $22.7 million is the largest single year increase for public education in Utah history.	Failure to enact Senate Bill 62, Privileged Communication for School Students and Counselors
Virginia	A new state funding system	Failure to obtain passage of professional negotiations bill
Washington	Improvements in teacher retirement	Lack of action on mandatory unemployment compensation for K-12 employees.
West Virginia	Enactment of salary bill coupled with funding of teacher aides	Failure of professional negotiations bill
Wisconsin	Passage of the new retirement bill, and in the state budget the establishment of power equalization and the new minimum standards	Maintenance of only $6 million in the final budget bill of the $30 million provided in original budget bill to provide programs for low achieving students
Wyoming	Revision of the state retirement program	The combined defeat of the negotiations and licensing bills

SCHOOL FINANCE

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	To increase Public School Foundation Program by approximately 6½ percent from $19,250 to $20,500 per instructional unit	HB 29 amended increased the PSFP by 5 percent from $19,250 to $20,250 per unit.
Arizona	. . .	All school finance was deferred until a special session in October.
Arkansas	A $20,000,000 increase in Minimum Foundation Program Aid in 1973-74, and $14,000,000 in 1974-75	An increase in MFP Aid (Act 389-HB 685) of $16,733,333 in 1973-74, and $14,206,667 in 1974-75. A total increase in the public school fund in 1973-74 of $31,492,833, or $76.31 per ADA, plus an increase in 1974-75 of $20,238,167 or $49.04 per ADA.
California	To pass a school finance bill which would meet the requirements of the *Serrano-Priest* decision, and provide substantial amounts of new money for the public schools (K-12) of the state (SB 90 of 1972)	See AB 1267 below. SB 90 of 1972, aggregating $1.2 billion in new costs to the state, makes these provisions: • $561 million in new school support: $225 million for equalization aid, $24 million for early childhood education, $82 million "urban factor", $229 million for replacement of local tax roll back • Elimination of "slippage" • An inflation factor to keep program levels current with cost changes • Advance against PL 874 entitlements for 1972-73 only if necessary • Sales tax up 1 cent • Bank and corporation taxes increased to 13 and 19 percent, respectively • Business inventory exclusion up 15 percent • $1,000 increase in homeowners assessed value exemption • $25 to $45 per year relief for renters • $7 million to local government for "open space" losses.
	To provide $65 million of new money for the Community College system (SB 6 of 1973)	SB 6 provides some $65 to $70 million in new state support for local community colleges (about $55 million), including property tax relief ($10 to $15 million).
	Passage of legislation which would clear up technical problems in implementing SB 90 and provide substantial improvements in program money for the public schools (AB 1267 of 1973)	AB 1267 adds $30 million to last year's SB 90 and clears up technical problems. It boosts state support for K-12 schools by about $580 million in 1973-74 which includes some $350 million for program improvement, some $230 million for tax relief, and provides a "cost of services" increase factor of about $100 million a year. State support of K-12 level will raise state-wide average to 42-45 percent in 1973-74.
Colorado	To increase state support for public elementary and secondary education	State support increased by about $61 million. In 1974 local property tax requirements will be reduced by approximately $72 million.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	To equalize local district property tax burden and per pupil revenues among Colorado school districts.	HB 1562, Public School Foundation Act of 1973, repeals Public School Foundation Act of 1969 and guarantees that each school district will have revenues of no less than $25 per pupil per mill levied in 1974. The amount is increased to $27 in 1975, and $29 in 1976. Minimum state equalization support is set at $8 per pupil per mill in 1974, $9 in 1975, and $10 in 1976. The Act places a limitation on amount of revenue a district may receive from local property tax *plus* state equalization support in any year. However, a state school district budget review board is created and given the authority to waive the limitation for any district. In 1975, an unfavorable ruling by the budget review board may be overridden by a vote of the qualified voters of a district.
	To increase school district bonding capacity	SB 31 increased bonded debt limitation of school district from 10 percent of assessed valuation (15 percent with state tax administrator approval) to 20 percent of assessed valuation. HB 1036 exempts interest earned on school bonds from state income tax. CEA was instrumental in defeating a bill that would have limited the amount of ad valorem taxes that could be levied in all jurisdictions to 3 percent of actual value.
Connecticut	90 percent state funding with income tax to support program	. . .
	Increase grant for educational materials and supplies, and change definition to include AV materials	Public Act 73-388 changed the definition of nonprint materials to include AV equipment.
	Establish equalized grant list	. . .
	Appropriations for drug education program	. . .
Delaware	. . .	SB 393, a supplement to the 1974 appropriations bill, restores funds for public education cut from budget bill SB 392 ($8,239,923). HB 541 as amended authorizes the state to borrow money to be used for the local share of school construction programs ($17,022,200).
Florida	To improve the Minimum Foundation Program through the restructure of the method of financing Florida public schools by: • State funding of school construction • State funding of pupil transportation • State funding of retirement matching • State assumption of outstanding bonded indebtedness • Equalization of tax assessment practices	Establishment of the Florida Education Finance Program (HB 734) backed by a $920,000,000 allocation or $587 per student in ADM: • $89,500,000 for school construction in 1973-74. The governor earmarked $54,500,000 for school construction for the following three years from federal revenue sharing dollars. • State assumption of 68 percent of the cost of pupil transportation at $21,000,000 for 1973-74 as the first step to 100 percent assumption. • Assumption of bonded indebtedness where districts have no immediate or unmet classroom needs. • A companion measure, HB 1331, standardizes tax assessment practices and procedures around the state.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		• Minimum required local effort set at 6.2 mills, or $324,000,000 state-wide; 1974-75 minimum set at 7 mills. • Provides that any county that levies in excess of 7 mills, to the statutory cap of 10 mills, will have the mill value per child equalized up to no less than 7 percent of the ADM value for 1973-74 and increase to 8 percent per mill per child for 1974-75. • Funds for educational services are modified by cost-of-living differentials based on state-wide costs of living. • Recognizes and includes special program factors within the comprehensive act.
Hawaii	Legislation to assure additional revenues for education to meet the needs of public schools. Review and modernize Hawaii Tax Law structures to the end that (a) the ability to pay principal is applied in all areas except where luxury tax structures are clearly indicated, and (b) new sources of revenue are explored in order to increase operating income for government.	. . .
Idaho	$15 million in additional funds from local-state-federal sources for public school education, K-12	The net increase in the public school appropriation was $11 million. It is expected that growth in funds from all sources will equal the $15 million goal of the IEA. Kindergartens were not included in the appropriation. HB 312 appropriated $56.8 million to the foundation program. SB 1244 provided $810,000 of endowment fund interest to the public school income fund. SB 1234 placed $1.5 million in the public school endowment fund which it is expected will provide $90,000 in interest to the public school income fund for 1973-74.
	To increase the bonding capacity for school districts from 15 percent of assessed valuation to 20 percent of assessed valuation.	HB 210 provides an increase to 20 percent of the assessed valuation of a school district for bonding purposes.
Illinois	. . .	P.A. 78-151 appropriates $11,632,600 from General Revenue Fund, $191,755 from Driver Education Fund and $3,537,400 from federal funds for administration of Superintendent of Public Instruction Office; appropriates $170,633,600 from General Revenue, $7,872,000 from Common School Fund, $9,500,000 from Driver Education and $140,328,800 in federal funds for grants-in-aid. State's share of funding for public schools increased from 38 percent to 40 percent. P.A. 78-215 provides alternate method of computing state aid reimbursement to school districts.
Indiana	Substantial increase in appropriation. Equalization of money available—more money to poorer schools. Increase percentage of state support.	HB 1197 restored the "State Tuition Factor" which gives school corporations more support for hiring experienced teachers; provides supplemental support for schools with less than $8,214 in assessed valuation per pupil;

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Shift support away from property taxes	increase of $122,011,238 in foundation program. The governor's tax bills (HB 1133) shifted burden of school support toward nonproperty taxes, but added strict controls on schools.
Iowa	To ease tight spending restrictions on present school aid foundation program	Passage of House File 359 amends Chapter 442, Code of Iowa, 1973, the foundation aid law. The School Budget Review Committee was given power to permit districts to spend more money or to give districts money in case of disasters, private-school closings, and for maintenance and improvement of school programs.
	Establish dual reporting dates for enrollment to help districts with declining enrollment, but not penalize districts with ing enrollment	Districts report enrollment in September or January, using the date of largest enrollment.
	Repeal December tentative budget provision	The December tentative budget was repealed.
	Use weighted per-pupil system to base state aid; equalize mill levy	The weighted per-pupil and mill levy equalization were not passed.
Kansas	Equalize opportunity for youngsters, shift from property tax, provided flexibility based on actual costs rather than some artificial limit Increase percent funded by state	Sub. SB 92, the School District Equalization Act, provides increase in general state aid from mid 30 percent to 52 percent, based on the "district power equalizing" concept, a rebate of 10 percent of state individual income tax revenue to school districts, and budgetary and property tax levy limitations, on assumption of a 30 percent level of assessment in each district.
Maine	Property tax reform through greater assumption by state for funding public schools Increased and more equitable funding of local schools	R.S.T. 20, Chapter 510—Equalizing Financial Support of Public Schools: • Raised from 1/3 to 1/2 state responsibility for local schools. • Established a uniform state-wide property tax of .014 limiting add-ons to .0025. • Each school system will receive average per-pupil cost as follows: (a) if spending less it will receive 1/3 of difference between expenditures and the state average; (b) if spending more, it will receive 1/2 the difference between expenditure and the state average. • All special education, vocational education, transportation, capital outlay, and debt service for school facilities will be subsidized fully by the state.
Maryland	Adoption of a state plan to increase its financial commitment to public education that would guarantee sufficient support to bring about improvement of current local programs. All such funds should be distributed on the basis of need with local jurisdictions maintaining maximum control and autonomy	Passage of SB 807 provides an additional $21 million for public education to be distributed throughout the state. This is a step toward equalization. The bill establishes a new method and formula for providing state financial assistance of public education. It includes a "save harmless" clause in which no county will receive less state aid than last year.
Minnesota	Set up an interim committee to study school finance	(S.F. 1626). An interim committee will continue to study the impact of the legislation passed this session.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Increase grandfather clause over the 85 percent level proposed	The grandfather levy was maintained at 100 percent for 1973, and reduced by 2½ percent in 1974. A levy of $1 per capita is available for a Community Service Program. A more detailed financial reporting system was adopted.
	Exclude audit costs, insurance costs, and state mandated programs from levy limit	. . .
	Special provisions for school districts with declining enrollment	Aid is guaranteed at 1972-73 level for declining enrollment districts.
	Increase the foundation aid proposals	Aid formula for 1973-74: Districts at or above the state average of $750 per pupil may increase costs by $38 and compute aid at $788 – 30 mills. Districts below the average receive aid based on the greater of 1970-71 adjusted maintenance cost + $87 + $38 or 1970-71 adjusted maintenance cost + $87 + 1/6 of the difference between $788 and their 1970-71 adjusted maintenance cost + $87. The 1/6 provision will benefit only two districts, Red Lake and Hinckley. For 1974-75, use $32 and $820 in above fashion.
	Make provisions for levy limit expansion in case of a mature staff	SF 1626 set levy limits for 1973: 30 mills x 1972 adjusted assessed valuation (as determined by the Equalization Aid Review Committee); 1974: 30 mills x 1973 EARC. A referendum provision is available if districts want to exceed levy limits.
	All new state mandated programs financed by the state	. . .
	Extra consideration for rapidly growing districts with high AFDC concentrations	If AFDC is more than 10 percent of enrollment, add .35 for each AFDC pupil; 8 to 10 percent, add .2; and 5 to 8 percent, add .1 to existing weightings. Districts with more than a 4 percent increase in pupil units in one year add .25 for each unit increased.
	Improved funding for programs for the handicapped, mentally retarded	SF 1626.
	Exclude local transportation costs from the transportation levy	SF 1626 starting in 1974-75, provides transportation aid on a current basis. State will pay actual cost per pupil x number of eligible pupils – 1 mill x EARC + full depreciation for one year of the school bus fleet at the rate of 10 percent per year of the net cost of the fleet. Minneapolis and St. Paul only, transportation aid will be 80 percent of full cost + 80 percent of one year's depreciation on the bus fleet.
		SF 1626 increased capital expenditure levy and expanded proceeds to include acquisition, improvement, and repair of school sites; to equip, re-equip, repair, and improve buildings; to rent or lease buildings; and to acquire or contract buildings.
Montana	Improve foundation program schedules and discretionary budgeting authority of school boards; greater utilization of state-wide tax	SB 261 (Sec. 75-6905) increases permissive budgeting authority and foundation program rates by 5 percent for each year of biennium.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	resources for public school support; improved assessment procedures	SB 197 increases earmarked and appropriated state equalization funds approximately 18 percent above past biennium.
		HB 428 (Sec. 75-6912, 6913, 6915, 6921, 6922, 6923) mandates uniform state-wide basic levies (25 mills elementary, 15 mills high school) for support of foundation program instead of present varying county-wide levies, and surplus reverts to state equalization funds; extends tax equalization into the permissive budgeting area by providing for a maximum *district* 9-mill elementary and 6-mill high-school levy to be supplemented by a state-wide levy for remainder of permissive budget limits.
		For the first time the legislature has imposed a statutory limitation on the school general fund budget of 107 percent of the previous year's budget, with exclusions allowed for new kindergarten programs, new or expanded special education programs, and compensation for terminated federal programs.
		HB 16 provides authority and responsibility for appraisal, assessment, and equalization placed with state department of revenue with local assessors acting as its agents.
	Increase state support for public kindergarten	HB 125 (Sec. 75-6903, 6902 and 7507) effective 7/1/74 includes 5-year-old public kindergarten children in state supported foundation program with advance budgeting allowance for new programs.
	Removal of employer social security contribution from general fund budget to separate retirement budget	SB 106 (Sec. 75-7204) shifts employers' contribution for social security from general fund budget to separate retirement budget and provides that employers' contributions for all retirement purposes (teacher retirement, public employees retirement, and social security) are to be raised from automatic county-wide levies rather than district levies. In effect this increased the budgeting authority of school boards equivalent to 4 percent of operating budget and at the same time equalized the tax levy for this purpose within each county.
	Retain earmarked revenue sources for public-school equalization	No changes made in earmarked revenue for public-school equalization.
Nebraska	Substantially increase state aid to schools, preferably without spending limitations	LB 472, referred to as the long-term permanent increase in state aid, appropriated $165 million to schools. It was vetoed by the governor. Two attempts to override fell one vote short. LB 172 appropriates $20 million of revenue-sharing money to schools in addition to the $35 million state aid appropriated from the General Fund for the 1973-74 school year.
		LB 445A appropriates $1.6 million for LB 445 (See "Retirement and Social Security")

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Nevada	Alter means to fund special education programs; increase funding Guarantee federal money at 1971-72 spending level Provide for substantial salary increase Change from ADA count to ADM Special grant for urban schools	SB 648: Number of funded special education units increased by 90. Means of financing altered—each identified program up to a total of 414 in the state will receive $14,500 per program. Increased cost approximately $3.5 million, or 50 percent increase in expenditure. Federal funds guaranteed. Percent increase of funds to local school districts upgraded by an average of 16 percent. Salary negotiated at local level based upon these percent increases. Formula changed to "enrollment." Official pupil count for finance purposes to be taken once each year. "Urban factor" increased in formula by $6 per pupil. Low wealth districts supported to 98 percent "neutrality" level (98 percent equalization). Financing increases accomplished by use of $4 million revenue sharing and $3 million slot machine tax rebate (federal tax).
New Hampshire	Broad base tax for purposes of increased state aid to local school districts	. . .
New Jersey	To increase the state's share of school support to 40 percent with built-in inflation adjustments (S-430)	In December 1972, the governor signed into law legislation providing an additional $40 million (from federal revenue sharing) in state public school aid for 1973-74. This brings the school aid reform law to 2/3 of full-funding of the original basic level of support.
New York	Increase revenue to public schools by $458 million in 1973-74 by (a) establishing a program of state-equalized county aid equal to $85 per pupil; (b) providing for state-local sharing of operating expenses up to $960 per pupil on the same basis as the current formula, with continuation of the present minimum state guarantee (flat grant) of $310 per pupil Increase by $50 million (from $47 million to $97 million) state aid for special educational needs Provide $5 million in state aid to be distributed by the Commissioner of Education to school districts requesting assistance to support the additional cost of programs designed to achieve racial or sociological balance Amend state constitution to give the legislature full control over tax limits affecting school districts in cities under 125,000 population Amend state constitution to exclude from debt limit affecting school districts in cities under 125,000 population indebtedness evidenced by bonds, bond anticipation notes, or capital notes to the extent that state aid meets the debt service on such obligations Provide that the distribution of state aid to school districts be based upon average total pupil enrollment rather than average attendance	Chapter 587, omnibus state aid bill, provides $2.550 billion in state aid to schools for 1973-74 (an increase of about $140 million including $93 million in "new" money) basically using current aid formula with the following liberalizations: (a) no district will receive less operating aid than it received in 1972-73, regardless of decreases in attendance or aid ratio; (b) operating aid as calculated under formula is increased by 2½ percent; (c) current textbook aid law is extended to include grades K-6, as well as grades 7-12, providing $10 per pupil based on total enrollment of district pupils in public and nonpublic schools (and in effect making K-6 textbooks a contingent item in case of an austerity budget); (d) high tax aid formula is altered to provide more aid to qualifying districts and continue the "save harmless" feature. Chapter 527 limits expense for purchase of school bus in regard to state aid calculation to lesser of actual purchase price or state contract price.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Permit school districts in cities under 125,000 population to exclude cost of health and life insurance, workmen's compensation, transportation, heating fuel, and utilities from the calculation of their tax limit for a 3-year period	Chapter 587 permits school districts in cities under 125,000 to exclude from their tax limit their cost of health and dental insurance and BOCES Dormitory Authority construction and acquisition costs.
North Carolina	To get state participation in capital outlay expenditures. The state already pays all operational costs.	A $300 million bond issue will be submitted to the voters this fall.
North Dakota	To equalize educational opportunity. To increase the percent of state-county funding from 42 to 70 percent of the cost of elementary and secondary education To reduce the local property tax	SB 2026: Foundation program per-pupil payments were increased from $260 to $540. Foundation appropriations for the biennium were increased from $54 million to $118 million, by providing $39 million in "new money," plus the state's total revenue-sharing income of $25.3 million. An average 15-mill rollback will provide $18 million in local property tax relief.
Ohio	To seek additional foundation program support and school construction assistance	The governor's appropriation recommendation of an increase of $160,000,000 raised by $100,000,000 to a total of $1,750,000,000 for 1973-75 biennium for school foundation purposes.
Oklahoma	To provide increased revenue of at least $35 per ADA (about $20,000,000 new funds).	• Increase in Foundation & Incentive Aid—$4,620,272 • Minimum Revenue Guarantee (increase)—$2,420,000 • Special Education (increase)—$1,785,000 • Reducation of class size (increase)—$88,000 • Teacher salary increase—$11,900,000.
Oregon	To reach a 50 percent state funding level for elementary and secondary education	State support for education increased from 21 percent support level to 30 percent in FY 1973-74, and 34 percent in FY 1974-75. *(Note:* A 95 percent state financing program was approved by the legislature, but rejected by the voters on May 1, 1973.)
	To defeat restrictive limitation proposals	Revised tax program which would provide a support level in excess of 50 percent and which would provide current tax bases for school districts will be considered in the May primary (HJR 72).
	To obtain revenue-sharing funds for education	$62 million of a $294.2 million appropriation from revenue sharing was allocated for education.
Pennsylvania	That present federal programs of specific aid to schools be continued, expanded, and improved	. . .
	That expansion of federal support of public education be general and in the form of block grants allocated to state education agencies to supplement state public education funds	. . .
	Support legislation providing for establishment of a graduated income tax	JR 3 of 1972 authorizes a Constitutional referendum on the question of a graduated state income tax. It must be passed in same form during the 1973-74 session of the General Assembly.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Support legislation which would provide for the reimbursement of special education programs on a current basis	Act 372 of 1972 (H.B. 1480)—The main provision of this Act provides an estimated $41 million to over 300 school districts and is to be paid out in federal revenue-sharing funds. The Act places reimbursement for special education on a current basis resulting in many districts receiving additional money with no strings attached. This Act originally applied only to Philadelphia but was amended through PSEA lobbying efforts to cover all school districts.
		. . . A second provision amended into S.B. 1669 provides a guarantee to over 30 reorganized districts that the new district will not lose state subsidy as a result of reorganization. This feature is estimated to cost $1.8 million.
		. . . Act 373 of 1972 (H.B. 1020) provides for a modified sparsity payment to districts which may face a loss of sparsity status owing to school reorganization or shift in current population patterns. Estimated cost is $450,000.
Rhode Island	To maintain the state's open-ended reimbursement formula	No legislation enacted to impair this.
South Dakota	Full funding of the Foundation Program at $12,000 per classroom unit	HB 663 (SDCL 13-13-10 (6), 13-13-27, 13-13-13 (1))—Increased "general support" from $1,000 to $1,350 per classroom unit; increased the classroom unit level from $8,000 to $8,500; appropriated $6 million for distribution under the Foundation Program (in addition to amount included in general appropriations bill).
	Revisions in foundation program for update of program	HB 910 (General Appropriations Act) included $14.7 million for distribution under the Foundation Program. *Note*: Total appropriated as direct aid to public schools was $20.7 million, a $6 million (40 percent) increase in state aid.
	Personal and corporation income tax for funding foundation program and property tax relief	HB 601 (SDCL 10-11) requires county auditor to publish listing of tax-exempt property.
	State certification of directors of equalization, intergovernmental board of equalization, and authorization for state board of equalization to equalize assessments between and within counties	. . .
Tennessee	Search for ways of broadening and modernizing the financial base for educational support	Awaiting the final report of the Tax Modernization and Reform Commission.
	Call an unlimited Constitutional Convention to rewrite the Tennessee State Constitution with emphasis on the tax structure	House Resolution 64 appointed a committee to study the state constitution in regard to possible changes that need to be made and report its finding to the 1974 Session of the General Assembly.
	Require an increase in the amount of funds contributed from the local level, basing requirements on the local ability to pay and present local effort	No additional requirements enacted.
	Return to education residual funds from commissions deducted from education funds by the County Trustee's Office	HB 325 (SB 387) introduced and awaits action in the 1974 Session of the General Assembly.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Provide that as the state minimum program increases, the local system will reflect this increase and will not substitute these funds for previous local effort	No additional requirements enacted.
Texas	To secure improvements in the foundation program, with local fund assignments based on full market value of taxable property rather than on the present economic index. Proposed foundation program improvements (HB 946) included increased allocation of personnel units, a $700 increase in base salary for classroom teachers, a 50 percent increase in transportation allotments, a $2,340 per classroom teacher unit increase in current operating allowance, $52 per ADA program adjustment allowance, and $75 per pupil compensatory education allowance To provide for the allocation and reimbursement of school secretaries and central administrative staff under the foundation program	HB 946 passed the House with amendments, but was blocked in Senate by a filibuster. . . .
Utah	Implementation of a new school finance distribution formula, or a major revision of the existing formula, that would accomplish the following: • Equalization of state school finance guarantees among school districts • Consideration of factors (or weightings) necessary to equitably distribute school funds • Upgrade the public education system through realistic financial appropriations sufficient to cover allowable salary increases for personnel, mandatory increases in social security costs, related to the operational programs of the districts • Provide opportunity for school districts to reduce class sizes where needed, especially in elementary grades • Provide increased funding for summer school and extended year programs • Correct present inequities in financing pupil transportation	SB 72 School Finance Act amends existing statutes relating to the state-supported minimum school program: appropriates $216.9 million (increase of $22,685,511) with stipulations that expenditure cannot exceed appropriation; provides for weighted pupil unit definitions and amounts for the Basic, Board Leeway (in certain cases) and Voted Leeway programs; provides for ADA *and* ADM as the method for calculating weighted pupil units; provides for programs in compensatory education; provides a new formula for state support of pupil transportation; provides funding for career programs, leadership, extended year, instructional media, community school programs, elementary counseling, and experimental programs (which includes early childhood education); provides for professional staff units for small schools by application, handicapped and gifted pupil units; vocational program units; provides a formula for experience and training of professional staff; provides for local levy requirements (28 mills) and power equalizes basic qualifying levy.
Virginia	An equitable method of distributing state school funds	The General Assembly provided a minimum ($628 ADM) financial level of education for every child based on the new school formula in compliance with the Standards of Quality. An additional $81 million in new money is available for the operation of public schools during 1973-74.
Washington	State support of schools at minimum of 60 percent	HB 186 provides major property tax changes and reallocations. Property tax rates are to be in terms of dollars per $1,000 of assessed valuation, and school's property tax is to be collected at state assessed level. It changes state school formula deductible from 85 percent to 100 percent. The net effect of HB 186, SB 2803, and SB 2854 will be to provide state funding of schools at nearly 60 percent.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Improved staff weighting table in K-12 distribution formula	SB 2803 improves staff weighting table in K-12 distribution and appropriates funds for K-12 operations.
	Tax reform to include an income tax	HJR 37 (constitutional amendment) authorizing state income tax and guaranteeing state funding of basic education must be voted on at November 1973 state general election.
	Change in maintenance and operation of special levy voting requirements	HB 55 slightly relaxes passage hurdles. HB 1060 implements recently votes approved constitutional amendment which limits property tax to 1 percent of true and fair value. SHB 53, farmland assessment based on productive capacity. *Note:* Public schools (K-12) are to receive 100 percent of federal revenue sharing funds (approximately $100 million).
West Virginia	No change in foundation program which would allow the employment of classroom aides (in lieu of teachers) on a "two for one" basis.	HB 212 provides funding of classroom aides "outside" the foundation program.
Wisconsin	Increase the state support of education Power equalization for 1 mill of tax would raise the same number of dollars anywhere in the state. Provide statutory minimum standards for receiving state aids Cut local property taxes	Budget Bill 300 authorized: • $380 million new dollars from the state for support of elementary and secondary education • Power equalization to be phased in between 1973 and 1977. The power equalization increased from $52,000 guaranteed behind each student to $71,200 for the 1973-74 school year and $75,800 for 1974-75 school year. • Thirteen new minimum standards were established. All districts will have to meet these standards within three years or lose state aid. • $75 million in personal property tax relief. • Personal exemption for state income tax increased from $15 to $20 per individual in family. • A change in the homestead tax relief provision of the statutes. The new budget removes the age limitation of 65 years of age and increases the amount of yearly income from less than $5,000 to $7,000. The total impact of the new budget bill is over $600 million in personal property tax relief and will be over $60 million of tax relief for industry in the state.
Wyoming	To increase funding of the state foundation program at the state level by $9 million and adjust payments to local schools accordingly	Senate File 26 increased state aid by $5 million. This was an increase of less than 3 percent in total public school financing and not enough to meet the cost-of-living increase.
	No increase in taxes owing to a surplus of $25 million in the state's general fund balance	An increase of 3 mills in local district revenue.
	To change the degree of state financing from about 40 percent to 90 percent, thus changing local financing from 60 percent to 10 percent to achieve better equalization of school finance.	State financing was slightly increased to approximately 50 percent.
	To achieve 100 percent funding of supplemental aid to local schools in serious financial trouble owing to inadequate local resources	Supplemental aid was raised from 7/13 to 3/4.

SALARIES

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Arkansas	An increase of $740 in 1973-74, and $500 in 1974-75	An average increase of $568 from state funds in 1973-74, and $525 in 1974-75.
California	To raise California a minimum salary from $6,000 to $7,550	AB 664 passed the Assembly and will be heard by Senate Education Committee in August.
	To provide pay for work on evaluation policy guidelines	AB 986 failed in Committee.
Delaware	Salary increase to the maximum allowable under federal limits	Passage of 5½ percent salary increase in HB 222, effective July 1, 1973.
Florida	A $2,500 increase in teacher salaries	As a part of the new philosophy that the state should not earmark money and tell school districts how to spend it, but simply provide districts with block grants of dollars and allow them to spend as their needs dictate, a general teacher salary measure was not filed. However, a general enactment, HB 734, which provides $830,000,000 for general operating funds and represents over $100,000,000 in new money for schools, enables teachers to negotiate sizable salary gains during 1973-74.
Georgia	A minimum 5.5 percent increase on the base, and a minimum of one additional step on the experience scale	Funds were appropriated to effect increase.
Hawaii	Enactment of legislation either through administrative budgets or separate appropriations providing funds for the negotiated teacher contract between the state of Hawaii and HSTA	Funds for 5.5 percent salary increase included in appropriations measure.
Idaho	Meaningful salary increases for teachers	A letter of intent from the legislature accompanying the school appropriation provides that the substantial increase in appropriations to the public schools for FY 1973-74 be used first, before any other uses, for salary increases for classroom teachers and all other noncertified personnel. It is the wish of this Legislature that cost-of-living salary increases for those employees total not less than 5 percent for FY 1972-73 and 5 percent for FY 1973-74.
Indiana	Increase in Minimum Salary Law	. . .
Kansas	No isolated goals in salary; all bound to a school finance plan which made more money available	Sub. SB 92 increases state aid from mid-30 percent to more than 50 percent.
Maine	Increased salaries for Commissioner of Educational and Cultural Services and his professional staff	R.S.T. 5, Chapter 99, increased salaries by 5 percent in each year of 1973-75 biennium.
Massachusetts	Upgrade salaries for teachers in mental health institutions (S-393)	Pending.
	Authorization of retroactive payment of salaries withheld during 1971 owing to the wage freeze	Achieved (Chapter 364, H 1573).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Montana	Improved salaries through improved budgeting authority and increased state equalization	*See* School Finance.
New Jersey	Local salary guides for administrators mandating local boards of education to adopt salary schedules for all full-time supervisory and administrative personnel except the superintendent—S-364	Passed Senate and is on second reading in Assembly. Passage is expected shortly after November legislative elections.
North Carolina	Increases in the basic salary schedule for classroom teachers, and for all other professional personnel an average increase of 10 percent for 1973-74	An additional increment step added to the A & G schedules to be A-13 and G-14, and salary increase with an increment of $25 monthly. The pay rate for substitute teachers was increased from $15 to $20 per day.
Oklahoma	Career salary increases costing $12,800,000 in 1973-74, and $23,500,000 in 1974-75	First year of salary increase, $11,700,000 for 1973-74. School district has option of using career salary increase scale or flat $415 per teacher.
	State minimum teacher salary scale	H.B. 1051, Sec. 23, amends the old minimum teacher salary law.
Pennsylvania	Opposed legislation which would eliminate the $300 annual increment in the current state mandated salary schedule	There have been several bills introduced that would repeal the mandated increment section of the school code. To date, PSEA has been able to prevent such a bill from being considered by either houses' education committee for action.
	Supported legislation authorizing a reduction in minimum salaries and increments for contributions to tax-sheltered annuity plans	Act 289 of 1972 (SB 488) provides for a reduction in school employee salaries to permit participation in tax-sheltered annuity plans. Teachers are one of the small number of employee groups permitted to participate in tax-sheltered annuity programs. This legislation removes the question concerning school district involvement in such programs.
Tennessee	Provide salary increases which will continue to improve the relative position of teachers' salaries to the regional and national average teachers' salaries, with appropriate increments scheduled for responsibility, experience, and professional growth	Public Chapter 230, General Appropriations Bill, provides an average increase of $450 per teacher in the Minimum Foundation School Program. The new minimum salary scale as adopted by the State Board of Education is as follows: B.S. minimum $5,950 ($350 increase) B.S. maximum $7,300 ($500 increase) M.A. minimum $6,500 ($400 increase) M.A. maximum $8,000 ($550 increase) M.A. + 45 quarter hours minimum $7,050 ($450 increase) M.A. + 45 quarter hours maximum $8,550 ($600 increase) Ed. S. minimum $7,200 ($500 increase) Ed. S. maximum $8,700 ($650 increase) Doctorate minimum $7,750 ($550 increase) Doctorate maximum $9,250 ($700 increase) (All local school systems are required by law to provide no less than a $500 local salary supplement per teacher to the figures above.) Public Chapter 230 also increased the state supplement for principals from $50 per teacher supervised through 15 teachers to $60 per teacher supervised through 20 teachers.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Improve the salary of substitute teachers by providing that no substitute teacher would receive less than $15 per day	Public Chapter 300 increased the state contribution from $5 to a maximum of $10 per day per substitute teacher provided the local school system as a minimum must match the state contribution.
Texas	A $700 per-year increase in base salary for classroom teachers with bachelor's degrees, and corresponding increases on an index scale for other personnel	*See* School Finance.
Washington	17 percent increase exclusive of increments over the 1973-75 biennium	SB 2854 grants 5 percent salary increase, exclusive of increments, for K-12; grants 10.5 percent salary increase for 4-year faculties, and 7 percent for community college faculties.
	Increase state contribution to employees' fringe benefits	SB 2854 increases state contribution to employees' insurance programs from $10 to $15 per month.
West Virginia	15 percent increase in the state minimum salary schedule, including service personnel; salary minimum for supervisors of student teachers	H.B. 212 provides 5 percent increase for all school personnel—professional and service.
Wyoming	Repeal of the state requirement that teacher's names and salaries be published	SF 132 provides that salaries will be published by category without listing names.

TENURE AND CONTRACTS

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	To block a major move to destroy tenure	HB 159 and SB 50 were held in committee in both Houses. NEA-Alaska is pursuing a better evaluation program through the State Board of Education.
Arizona	To retain Tenure Act	The state association fought off some five bills designed to repeal or wreck teacher tenure.
Arkansas	Amendments in the State Fair Employment and Dismissal Practices Act (Act 74 of 1970) which would: • Require a pre-termination hearing rather than a hearing after the decision to terminate employment has been made • Establish acceptable reasons for termination • Provide for appeal to Circuit Court	. . .
	Elimination of requirement for annual contracts for nonteaching personnel	Act requiring annual contracts for all personnel amended to give school districts an option between continuing annual contracts for nonteaching personnel or substituting a system of time sheets.
California	To provide for revision of tenure for community college personnel (AB 1313)	All of the bills have moved out of the policy committee and are up for vote on the Assembly floor, except AB 1124 which was passed by the Assembly on June 7, 1973.
	To provide for orderly re-employment of probationary teachers (AB 1124)	
	To provide for improved due process procedures in probationary teacher dismissal cases (AB 468)	
	To eliminate use of test norms in teacher evaluation (AB 791)	
	To grant hearings on credential revocation (AB 1522)	
Colorado	To protect present statutory tenure provisions	Three attempts to weaken tenure law were defeated largely through CEA efforts. An attempt to lower teacher certification standards was also defeated.
	To extend tenure to Boards of Cooperative Services	SB 60, relating to the creation of a board of cooperative services and including provisions for tenure for BOCS teachers, was passed.
Connecticut	Block all attempts to weaken law	Several anti-tenure bills which were supported by school boards were defeated in committee.
	Institute a "board" to hear dismissal cases—one member to be appointed by teachers, one by the board, and the third member chosen by other two.	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Protect tenure benefits and sick leave benefits when regional district dissolves	Regional teachers do not lose accrued tenure or sick leave benefits if district dissolves.
Florida	. . .	Four major bills to eliminate tenure were introduced. HB 157 and SB 991 would have eliminated tenure, called "continuing contract status," for school administrators, and SB 75 and SB 207 would have eliminated tenure for all school personnel. All bills were heavily lobbied and none was enacted into law. SB 75, 207, and 991 died in the Senate; HB 157 passed the House 107-6, and died in the Senate. In addition, unsuccessful attempts were made in the Senate to insert tenure repealers into a proposed public employees relations act.
Georgia	An accountability package, including tenure	Legislation passed the House but was retained in the Senate Committee until next January.
Hawaii	Secure legislative action on contract reopener during current session	. . .
Idaho	A "Fair Dismissal Act" through revision of the existing continuing contract law	SB 1088 provided desired changes as follows: • During the third full year of continuous employment by the same school district, a teacher shall be evaluated for a renewable contract. Upon signing the fourth contract, the teacher shall be placed on a renewable contract status with a district until age 65 years is attained. • Establishes the right to a renewable contract for a teacher when a district is divided or consolidated. • Extends to June 1 the time for requesting a release from contract, and removes provision for the district to collect 2 percent liquidated damages. • A teacher shall have a minimum of 10 days in which to sign and return the contract to the district. • A teacher shall not be required to make up time while attending a regularly scheduled official meeting of the state teachers association. • Provides for a school board to place a teacher on probation. • Board must establish guidelines and procedures for the supervision and evaluation of certificated employees who are not on a renewable contract. The teacher must be given notice in writing by May 15 whether or not he will be re-employed. A teacher who is not re-employed is to be granted an informal hearing before the board. • Under extenuating circumstances, a board may request special consideration for retirement of employees 55 years of age or older. • A teacher on a renewable contract must be given a period of probation before steps can be taken not to renew a contract. When a board has determined not to renew a contract of a teacher on a renewable contract, notice must be given in writing not

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		later than April 1. The notice must state reasons to show just and reasonable cause. • At the conclusion of a hearing, the board has 15 days in which to render a decision in writing stating whether it finds there is just and reasonable cause to reduce the salary of the teacher or not to renew the contract.
Indiana	"Due-process" for nontenure teachers	. . .
	Uniform contract for student teachers	. . .
Iowa	Amend Chapter 279.13, Code of Iowa, 1973, to insure teachers due process of law in dismissals, and to provide a neutral third-party appeal process of dismissal cases	. . .
Kansas	Passage of Sub. SB 273—due process bill requiring procedure to follow in case of termination of a teacher	Sub. SB 273 failed in conference committee.
	Evaluation bill requiring some estimate of performance in specific terms	HB 1042 provides for a systematic method of evaluating personnel in public and nonpublic accredited schools, K-12.
Minnesota	To strengthen the current Teacher Tenure Law	HF 527, Chapter 128, provides for removal of mandatory March 20 issuance of individual contracts which had to be returned prior to April. It also provides for a 30-day period following ratification of a master contract before a teacher has to decide whether to sign or resign.
Montana	Prevent passage of legislation to weaken tenure law	No attempts to weaken tenure law.
	Provide hearing and statement of reasons for nonrenewal of contract of nontenure teachers	HB 109 defeated. Would have required cooperative development of local evaluation procedures for all professional personnel in every school district and provide hearing and written notice of nonrenewal for nontenure teachers. HB 549 (Sec. 75-6105.1) provides continuing contract status to nontenure teachers unless given written notice of nonrenewal by April 1.
	Provide that employment or dismissal of professional personnel be upon recommendation of administrative officer of district	SB 104 (Sec. 75-5933) provides for employment or dismissal of teacher upon recommendation of administrative officer with final determination reserved to school board.
	Provide that dismissal notice to administrator be in writing	SB 105 (Sec. 75-6112) requires written notice of nonrenewal of contract of district superintendent or principal by February 1.
Nebraska	Prevent any changes in present contract law and extend it to all teachers	LB 422 extends the continuing contract law and procedural due process in termination procedures to all teachers in all educational positions in the state.
Nevada	Dismissal hearing by party other than local school trustees Objective evaluation process	SB 429 (completely new law) provides: • Dismissal or nonrenewal hearing before attorney selected by parties from list of 50 attorneys submitted by the state bar association. In "professional" question, board

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Guaranteed due process for probationary teacher	and assocation each select one expert to sit on a panel with the attorney. In "non-professional" questions, the lawyer hearing officer sits alone. Hearing officer recommends decision to local school trustees. Trustees may accept or reject recommendation without a hearing. If recommendation is rejected, aggrieved party has direct appeal to court through Administrative Procedure Act. • Each school district must develop an objective evaluation policy for both teachers and administrators. Law requires trustees to develop teacher evaluation policy by involvement of teachers elected by the association. • Probationary teacher must be given due process hearing.
New Jersey	Nontenure teacher protection	S-719 has passed the Senate and is under consideration by the Assembly Education Committee
	Transfer of tenure	S-385 has passed the Senate and is under consideration by the Assembly Education Committee
New York	Reduce from five years to three years the length of the probationary period for teachers in the public schools and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services	Chapter 772 amends tenure hearing panel procedures to increase from five to 10 days of receipt of statement of charges the time within which the teacher shall notify the clerk of the school board whether he desires a hearing, and further provides that inexcused failure of the teacher to so notify the clerk shall be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing.
	Extend to probationary teachers the right to a hearing before an impartial panel in cases where their services are recommended to be discontinued, with such hearing provisions similar to those currently applying to tenured teachers	
	Provide that teachers employed in Boards of Cooperative Educational Service programs taken over by a school district shall be continued in the program in the school district (on a seniority basis) with the same tenure status and other employee rights of their original position	
	Provide a probationary period not in excess of one year for teachers who had acquired tenure in another school district within the state, provided they were not dismissed from their former district for cause	
	Provide that recommendations of hearing panel in tenure hearing procedures be made binding (rather than advisory) upon the school board	
	Amend tenure hearing procedures to require that third member of impartial hearing panel shall be selected from list maintained by the Commissioner of Education and consisting of members of the National Panel of Arbiters of the American Arbitration Association	
	Provide that "elementary tenure area" shall mean kindergarten through grade 6 for all teachers employed at such grade levels (except in New York City).	

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
North Carolina	To keep the 1971 law from being repealed and to make minor amendments	A bill was enacted to amend the 1971 Fair Employment and Dismissal Act, inaccurately referred to as "tenure." Most of the amendments were technical, cutting the time to process hearings and making some changes in the definitions. The 1973 bill does not change the effective date of the act or the procedures for attaining "career" status. Special schools and institutions were brought under the Fair Employment and Dismissal Act.
North Dakota	To strengthen continuing contract law by amendments which would give teachers more "due process" protection, especially procedural due process	SB 2223 failed to pass both Houses.
Ohio	Block attempt to authorize state superintendent to name the referee in contract termination hearings	Attempt blocked.
Oregon	To extend fair dismissal practices to include all educators below rank of assistant superintendent (Existing statutes did not provide protection for teachers in small districts.)	HB 2132.
Pennsylvania	To oppose any legislation which would alter current provisions of the Tenure Act	Many bills have been introduced that would repeal or modify Pennsylvania's strong tenure law. To date, the state association has prevented either Houses' Education Committee from considering such bills for action.
Rhode Island	To maintain teacher tenure	No legislative enactments against tenure.
South Dakota	Deferral of the mandatory May 1 date for issuance of contracts if impasse has not been resolved or if negotiations are continuing in good faith	. . .
Tennessee	Provide that penalties for jumping contract be strengthened to include suspension of certification and accountability of the hiring system	Public Chapter 178, effective January 1, 1974, requires local boards of education to determine if a teacher has given 30 days' notice to his currently employing board of education. If this is not done and the teacher is hired, the board of education is subject to a loss of state funds equivalent to the teacher's annual salary. If the teacher fails to give 30 days' notice before beginning employment with another board of education, he is subject to certification suspension of not less than 30 nor more than 365 days.
Texas	To secure enactment of a Professional Contract Bill (HB 370) which would apply to all professional personnel	. . .
Utah	Enactment of an orderly termination bill that would direct each school district board of education to adopt an orderly termination procedure that would meet certain basic standards of due process	H.B. 108, Orderly Termination Procedures Act, requires school districts to establish orderly termination procedures: provides due process and notice of intention not to renew; provides for establishment and statement of cause and hearings. The bill was opposed by Society of Superintendents and school board associations.
Virginia	Permit any tenure teacher to transfer that tenure to another system in the state after serving one year of probation in the new system	Referred to the State Board of Education for action.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Revision of the continuing contract law for teachers to include holders of Vocational Industrial Education certificate	. . .
Washington	Protect the K-12 continuing contract law	HB 281 authorizes school boards to use hearing officers in K-12 nonrenewal and dismissal proceedings.
	Continuing contract coverage for all certificated employees	HB 476 provides continuing contract coverage for all certificated employees.
Wisconsin	Passage of 409A which would require school boards to dismiss teachers only for just cause and put the reasons for dismissal in writing	Pending in the Assembly.
Wyoming	To retain "continuing contract" provisions in the state education code (In each session, there are attempts to repeal this legislation.)	The defeat of two bills which would have removed the continuing contract provisions. *Note:* Continuing contract is a term used in Wyoming to mean fair dismissal practices, or in some cases it has meant tenure.)

CERTIFICATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES, AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	Change law to make it possible to use state monies in funding the Professional Teaching Practices Commission	SB 208 grants support.
Arizona	Certification for nonteaching professionals	Bill failed.
Colorado	To achieve teacher self-governance through a Standards and Licensure Act written by the state association and introduced in the Senate	. . .
Connecticut	Creation of Teaching Profession Commission (Certification)	. . .
Delaware	Licensing of speech and hearing therapists, audiologists, etc.	SB 195 amended.
Georgia	Support efforts to fund the Professional Practices Commission	$50,000 was appropriated for commission expenses.
Iowa	Create a professional standards board to govern teaching profession by establishing what is to be taught at teacher preparation institutions, and handling of certification	. . .
Minnesota	Establish an autonomous Professional Standards Board to establish policies and standards related to teacher certification, accreditation of teacher education institutions, and programs, and continuing education for teachers; board to have at least 60 percent teacher membership	Chapter 749 established the Teaching Standards and Certification Commission of 15 members (9 classroom teachers). The Commission's work must be approved by the State Board of Education.
Nebraska	. . .	LB 321 provides leave with pay for members of the Professional Practices Commission.
New Jersey	NJEA supported S-2030	S-2030 establishes Teacher Standards and Certification Council of 15 members, eight of which shall be teachers. It replaces the State Board of Examiners. In Committee.
North Dakota	To enlarge scope of existing Teachers' Professional Practices Commission to include responsibility for teacher certification	HB 1026 gives TPPC advisory authority to Superintendent of Public Instruction in matters of teacher certification and standards.
Ohio	To block attempt to enact administrator controlled advisory practices board	Attempt blocked.
	Certification of school nurses	Achieved.
South Dakota	Change membership of the State Professional Practices Commission and local professional practices committees to assure majority vote for classroom teachers	House C. Res. 531 requests Legislative Research Council to conduct a detailed study of the Professional Practices Act and report to the legislature.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	. . .	SB 218 assures employees in public education the right to seek public office without loss of job status.
Tennessee	Establishment of a professional practices act for educators	. . .
Utah	Enactment of a professional practices act for educators	H.B. 89, Educators Professional Practices Act, declares education a profession and creates a Professional Practices Commission to advise the State Board on criteria of professional standards, practices, and ethics. Initiates a $2 fee on certificates to fund commission. This bill was opposed by the Society of Superintendents, school board associations and the State School Office.
Virginia	Adoption of a state educational practices act	. . .
Wyoming	The enactment of a Professional Standards and Licensing Act	SF 117A passed the Senate in a watered down version, but was defeated in the House for political reasons.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
California	Provide for two days' paid personal leave	AB 1373 was held in committee.
Connecticut	Transfer of sick leave, and payment of unused sick leave upon termination of employment	. . .
Delaware	Half-pay for persons on sabbatical leave	HB 45 is currently in the House Education Committee.
Idaho	. . .	HB 23 amended includes noncertificated employees in the provisions for sick leave; 1 day of sick leave for each month of service for certificated and noncertificated personnel; provides that compensation shall not be paid for unused sick leave.
Indiana	Better leave provisions for nontenure pregnant teachers	. . .
	To establish sick leave banks	. . .
North Carolina	Sick leave for school employees on the same basis as for state employees	The State Board of Education must provide a minimum of 5 days' annual sick leave with pay for all school employees.
	Personal leave cumulative to 5 days	. . .
	. . .	1.25 days of annual vacation leave per month employed and the same number of legal holidays as granted to regular state employees, in the employment period. Vacation cannot be taken by teachers when students are scheduled to be in attendance.
Ohio	Use of sick leave for pregnancy	Achieved.
	Clarification of professional leave days	. . .
Tennessee	Provide that leave without pay be granted tenure teachers for maternity, educational improvement, recuperation of health, illness in the family, and for other sufficient reasons approved by the local board of education	Public Chapter 175.
West Virginia	Five-day paid vacation for teachers	. . .

PROFESSIONAL NEGOTIATION AND RELATED LEGISLATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	To block a move mandating separation of teachers and administration	HB 184 was held in Committee.
Arizona	Enactment of a state-wide professional negotiations law	Failed in Committee. Will be subject of a special legislative study this summer.
California	To obtain passage of a major collective bargaining act which would provide for exclusive representation, mediation, and fact-finding to resolve impasses; bargaining in good faith, written contracts enforceable in the courts, binding arbitration of dispute over contract interpretation, and a state commission to enforce and administer the act	SB 400 passed the Senate, and will be heard in the Assembly Education Committee in August 1973.
Colorado	To pass an acceptable professional negotiations bill	No legislation was passed, although H.B. 1527 relating to professional negotiations for public employees failed by one vote to pass in the House of Representatives. A bill containing anti-strike language was defeated.
Connecticut	A separate board to handle teacher bargaining	. . .
	Changing of dates of teacher referendum	Dates for filing for teacher referendums cut to two months from seven months.
	Right to strike (no injunction without proof of clear and present danger)	. . .
	Agency shop	Defeated on the floor a bill outlawing an agency shop (a right to work for teachers).
	Broadening of definition of negotiable items	. . .
	Removal of clause allowing legislative body the right to veto a contract	. . .
Delaware	Major improvements in the present professional negotiations law, including the right to strike (HB 156)	Failed.
Florida	Passage of an all-inclusive Public Employees Relations Act	HB 2028 and its companion, SB 1060, died on the calendars of their respective chambers. Several attempts were made to enact punitive right-to-work legislation. No bills came out of either House.
Hawaii	Defeat changes in the Collective Bargaining Law during the legislative session	Achieved.
	A study of possible changes carried on by a special committee between sessions of the legislature	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Indiana	Enactment of a collective bargaining bill for public employees	SB 255, collective bargaining bill for teachers.
Iowa	Pass a comprehensive negotiations bill for teachers and other public employees that would be mandatory, have a broad scope of negotiable items, insure finality through final offer arbitration, establish grievance procedures, and voluntary payroll deductions	Senate approved SF 531 which includes all state association goals. The House set for debate on the bill on 2/20/74.
Kansas	Amend existing professional negotiation law to provide resolution of impasse and other features	. . .
Maine	Bargaining rights for all public employees (higher education and state employees)	A federal-state study to be conducted to establish a bill to be presented to next legislature or possibly a special session.
	Defeat any attempts to restrict bargaining rights of public employees	Achieved.
	Provision for alternate members to serve on Public Employees Labor Relations Board	R.S.T. 26, Section 968, permits alternates to Public Employees Labor Relations Board and increases per diem to $75.
	Amend current labor law to permit mediation by request of either party in bargaining	R.S.T. 26, Section 965, permits either party to request services of mediator in a dispute.
Maryland	A negotiations bill (HB 16) for all noncertified public-school employees	. . .
Michigan	. . .	SB 433 (state labor law for public employees) amended; permits entry into agency shop agreements between local boards of education and teacher groups.
Minnesota	Amend negotiation act to provide for binding arbitration and/or the rights to strike and optional contract duration; expand scope of negotiations to include all policies affecting the employees' working conditions; make all financial data available to exclusive representative; closed negotiation sessions—"Fair Share" provisions. A majority of those voting to determine exclusive representative; time off for officials of the exclusive representative	HF 295, Chapter 635, amended, provides for binding arbitration, and if employer either refuses to go to binding arbitration or refuses to implement the award, the teachers may strike; contract duration now matches legislative appropriation (every two years). The scope of negotiations was expanded as in goal; all financial data must be made available; fair share for teachers begins January 1, 1975. A majority will select the exclusive representative, and the employer must give two officials of the exclusive representative time off.
Nebraska	To prevent any tampering with present laws on negotiations and continuing contracts and procedural due process	Achieved.
Nevada	Clarify issue of negotiability by removing contradictory language in statute	Failed.
	Professionalize the Employee-Management Relations Board by adding a hearing officer	Failed.
	Give governor more time to decide whether binding fact-finding should be ordered in legislative year	AB 632 extended governor's authority to decide whether fact-finding shall be binding until 10 days after legislature adjourns.
New Hampshire	Enactment of a collective bargaining act for all public employees	Passed House and Senate, but vetoed by the governor.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
New Jersey	NJEA supported A-520	A-520 restores to the Public Employment Relations Commission the power to enforce its rulings in cases of unfair labor practices; vetoed by governor.
	NJEA supported A-521	A-521 provides limited right to strike for teachers and other public employees. Second reading in Assembly.
	NJEA supported A-2150	A-2150 permits local associations to negotiate an agency shop clause into their contracts. Defeated in Assembly with motion to reconsider laid over.
New York	Repeal provisions of the Taylor Law providing for penalties against teachers accused of striking; penalties include loss of tenure and double loss of salary	. . .
	Exempt public school districts and community colleges from the legislative hearing currently provided as the final step in the resolution of negotiations impasse under the Taylor law	. . .
	Grant teachers the same collective bargaining rights as employees in the private sector by including school districts and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services under the labor law rather than the taylor Law	. . .
	Grant designated employee bargaining agents right of an agency fee	. . .
		Chapter 382 amends the Taylor Law to exclude from "terms and conditions of employment" any benefits provided by a public retirement system, or payments to a fund or insuror to provide an income for retirees, or payment to retirees or their beneficiaries, thus excluding any form of retirement benefit from being negotiated under the Taylor Law.
North Carolina	To enact a law authorizing professional negotiations	A study of the relations between school employee associations and school boards will be made by a special commission and reported to the 1974 General Assembly.
North Dakota	To amend professional negotiations law to provide for binding arbitration as a means of resolving impasse (SB 2220)	Failed.
	See "Higher Education."	
Ohio	Collective bargaining for teachers with a state public employee personnel board and a limited right to strike	. . .
Oklahoma	To grant exception to open meeting law for school boards discussing negotiation intent	. . .
Oregon	To enact strong collective bargaining act for teachers and other public employees	HB 2263 provides: • Scope of bargaining includes wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment • Requires that process culminate with signed contract

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		• Establishes unfair labor practices with independendent board for policing and administering the act • Agency shop • Voluntary binding arbitration • Strike rights—can be enjoined if strike violates health, safety, or welfare of public. However, condition of injunctive order is to submit dispute to binding arbitration.
Rhode Island	To grant teachers the right to strike	Failed.
South Dakota	Broaden scope of negotiations	HB 860 (SDCL 3-18) defines unfair labor practices in public employment.
	Require good faith negotiations	HB 619 (SDCL 3-18-2) requires "good faith" negotiations.
	Permit limited right to strike; delete strike penalties from negotiations law	HB 786 (SDCL 3-18-14) states that governing boards *may* apply for injunctive relief, instead of *shall* as previously stated in the law.
	Require governing bodies to adopt grievance procedures as required by law	HB 158 (SDCL 3-18-15.3) provides that the Commissioner of Labor and Management Relations shall adopt a standard grievance procedure and rules where governing bodies have not complied with the law.
Tennessee	Establish a school board-professional employees relations act	HB 738 (SB 643) and HB 739 (SB 642) introduced and await action in the 1974 session of the General Assembly.
Texas	To secure enactment of a mandatory Professional Consultation Bill (HB 371)	. . .
Virginia	Adoption of a state professional negotiations law	Proposed bill failed.
Washington	Maintenance of present statute—K-12	SB 2289 grants principals and assistant principals option of forming their own negotiating unit.
	See "Higher Education."	
West Virginia	Professional negotiations for all school employees	. . .
Wisconsin	To improve the bargaining statutes and legalize strikes for teachers in the elementary and secondary schools	The bill is now pending in the Assembly.
Wyoming	The enactment of a negotiations act	Secured passage of HB 234 in the House, but political leadership killed the bill in the Senate.

RETIREMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	Full benefits after 25 years	SB 101, amended, provides full benefits after 25 years with no additional cost to the teacher.
	Raise 5 percent ceiling on state and employer contribution rate	HB 265, amended, an administration bill making "clean-up" changes resulting in lifting ceiling. Eliminates limit.
	Further improvement for those already retired	HB 225, amended, allows credit for years beyond 25 for those who had already retired and were not getting full benefit.
Arizona	10 percent benefit improvement for already retired teachers and state employees	Improvement passed.
Arkansas	A 20 percent increase in benefits for retirants on rolls, and 20 percent increase for each year of credited service for active members plus a number of minor changes Permissive retirement with full benefits after 35 years' service	Act 427-SB 189 provides: • A 20 percent increase in benefits for both retirants and active members • Vesting at age 55 after 10 years of service • Permissive retirement with full benefits after 35 years • Repeal of prohibition against drawing benefits while teaching out of state • Funding: (a) transfer of $4 million from state's general revenue surplus; (b) a continuing annual increase of $2 million in employer contributions.
California	To provide for increase in survivor retirement benefits (3 percent)—AB 85 To provide for Medicare Plan A for retirees without social security coverage—AB 2407 To provide service credit for any Japanese-American teachers removed by Executive order from teaching during World War II—SB 173 To provide service credit for unused sick leave at time of retirement	AB 85 and AB 2407 have moved out of the Policy Committee. SB 173 has been passed by the Senate and is in the Assembly Retirement Committee waiting for a hearing on August 15, 1973.
Colorado	To improve teacher retirement benefits	SB 135 provides for an increase in cost-of-living adjustment and increased survivor and disability benefits for Public Employee Retirement Association annuitants. Employee and employer mandatory contributions increased to provide additional benefits.
	To expand teacher representation on Public Employee Retirement Association board	SB 107 added one member, a school district employee, to PERA board of directors.
Connecticut	Full retirement with 20 years of Connecticut service at age 55	Failed.
	Changes in disability formula	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Change in automatic cost-of-living formula	Cost-of-living provision improved.
	Increased death benefits	. . .
	State payment of medicare premium	. . .
	Out-of-state service credit for states with new reciprocity laws	Out-of-state credit improved.
	Military service credit to count as Connecticut service	Military credit (in time of war) counts as Connecticut service.
	Full funding	. . .
	Increased retirement allowance for teachers permanently disabled	. . .
Delaware	Improvements of the pension program with emphasis on sound funding of the state's share	The Board of Pension Trustees developed a bill (SB 204) which integrated social security with the state pension system. The state association opposed this concept. This bill was held over to the next session.
	Payment to estate of teacher for unused sick leave leave days	SB 141 was voted on by the Senate, and the roll call was tabled.
Florida	*See* "School Finance."	
Georgia	Vesting after 10 years instead of 20 years	SB 40.
	Death and disability benefits after 10 years instead of 15 years	HB 195.
		HB 162 increases the minimum retirement benefit from $5 to $9 per month per year of service to a maximum of 40 years.
		HB 194 permits members to be out of active service for four years rather than two years and retain active status with retirement system. It also provides disability retirement and survivor's benefit coverage for members on study leave.
Illinois	Adequate funding of the Illinois Teacher Retirement Systems	P.A. 78-183 appropriates $96 million (reduced from $205 million) to Superintendent of Public Instruction for normal costs and interest of teachers retirement system.
		P.A. 78-62 appropriates $703,300 from State Pension Fund to Teachers Retirement System for fiscal 1974.
		P.A. 78-187 appropriates $280,000 for fiscal year 1974 for payments to retired teachers of public-school teachers pension and retirement fund of Chicago under supplementary pension payment plan; also appropriates $4,000 for administration.
		P.A. 78-180 appropriates $27 million for the Teachers Retirement System.
	General improvement in member benefits	P.A. 78-217 eliminates monthly dollar maximums in annuities to certain beneficiaries in teacher retirement system.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Indiana	Increase in appropriation	$16 million increase in appropriation.
	Return of money appropriated previously but not deposited	$26.4 million deposited from previous appropriation.
	Increase in benefits	Inclusion of severance pay in retirement calculation (SB 194). SB 425 provides $200 per month increase for retirees without social security.
Iowa	Sharply increase benefits under the Iowa Public Employees Retirement System by raising salary ceiling, boosting benefit formula, and basing computation on the highest five years of earnings in the last 10 years rather than full career average	HF 287 increases benefits for present retirees by 8.3 percent. Because the salary ceiling was raised from $7,800 to $10,800 as the basis for contributions, and the benefit formula adjusted from 1.45 percent to 1.57 percent, retirees in the years ahead will receive increased benefits of up to 50 percent. The career average concept for computing benefits remained in the law.
	Retire at age 60 with full benefits	Failed.
Kansas	Increase benefits for 6,000 teachers not covered by recent merger with public employee's retirement to $7 per month per year of service	HB 1056 increased benefits to $6.50 per month per year of service.
Maine	Reduction in basic formula for number of years of service from 1/60 to 1/50, and provide minimum retirement eligibility from 30 years to 20 years	R.S.T. 5, Section 1121, changes the retirement fraction from 1/60 to 1/50 which provides retirement on the basis of half pay after 25 years of service L.D. 1093 amended limits teachers 64 years old and older to one-year contracts. The teacher retains continuing contract protection with its requirement for notification and hearing in the event of intended nonrenewal.
Maryland	Work for five-year vesting for teachers Pursue an extension of retirement credits for prior military service subject to fiscal estimate from the actuarial study (H.B. 256) Seek improved benefits for each year of service, the actual amount to be determined from the actuarial study	The "Retirement package" provides: • Retirement benefit changed from 1/60 to 1/55 of average final compensation. The 9 percent increase is retroactive to cover all retired members. • A flat rate of employee contributions of 5 percent for all teachers. Those paying less than 5 percent will not have their rate increased. • Improvement in normal death benefit, providing one full-year salary plus return of all contributions and interest. • Vesting after five years instead of the present 15 years.
Minnesota	Retirement at age 60 and 50 percent of best five-year average annual salary after 30 years of service. Improved survivor and disability benefits Cost-of-living increase for retired teachers Reduce vesting period to five years Transfer to best retirement plan at retirement.	H.F. 358, Chapter 728 provides: • Age of retirement lowered to 62 • Benefits improved, to be over 60 percent of five high years after 30 years of service: Basic Plan—2 percent for first 10 years, and 2.5 percent for each year thereafter; Coordinated Plan—1 percent for first 10 years, and 1.5 percent for each year thereafter. Survivor and disability benefits increased by 25 percent; increase of 25 percent for annuity benefits. All money purchase plan members can choose formula plan at retirement if it is better.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Montana	Improvement of benefits to present and future retirees Provide optional early retirement at age 55	HB 220 (Sec. 75-6208) provides retirement at age 55 with proportionately reduced benefits and five-year minimum service; provides full benefits after 35 years' service regardless of age; provides living cost increase to present retirees of maximum of $35 per month or 10 percent of current benefit, whichever is larger; minimum retirement benefit for 35 years' service increased to $2,400 per year regardless of salary base; $500 death benefit provided to beneficiary of retiree.
	Oppose change in management and control of Teacher Retirement System (TRS) which would eliminate or diminish teacher voice	Defeated proposal to merge TRS management into consolidated retirement board.
	Defeat proposal to replace present total state income tax exemption of retirement benefits with $3,600 limit on exemption *See* School Finance.	Defeated proposal to limit state income tax exemption to first $3,600 of retirement benefit.
Nebraska	Increase benefits to retired teachers (implement Constitutional Amendment No. 13)	LB 445 permits cost-of-living increase in state service annuity for teachers who retired prior to July 1, 1973, and increases state service annuity from $1.50 to $3 per month for each year of service for teachers who retire after July 1, 1973. Established $3 for each year of service for active members.
	Increase formula benefit for active teachers.	LB 388 was carried over into second session. A resolution was adopted to review and revise the guidelines of the legislature's Retirement Committee.
Nevada	Reduce vesting Change composition of retirement board	SB 640, SB 143, SB 135, SB 161: • Vesting reduced to 10 years, a five-year reduction • Two new persons, nominated by public employee groups, will be added to Retirement Board. • Contribution rate increased by 1 percent for all current employees and employers—both pay 7 percent. Individuals employed by any agency of government after July 1, 1973, will pay 7 percent if under age 36; 9 percent if between 36 and 45; 11 percent if over 45. • "Prudent man" investment rule adopted. • Retirement division management drastically altered to provide for new leadership.
New Hampshire	NHEA supported SB 107	SB 107 provides full retirement credit to teachers for service in excess of 30 years.
	NHEA supported SB 89	SB 89 provides that vesting will occur after 10 years of service and the full accrued retirement allowance will be paid from age 60 to 65 and will be reduced thereafter.
	NHEA supported SB 111	SB 111 provides for merger of old Teacher's Retirement System with new New Hampshire Retirement System.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	NHEA supported SB 110	SB 110 deletes the words "in service" and enables a teacher to retire at any time during the year.
	NHEA supported HB 451	HB 451 provides additional retirement allowances to teachers who retired prior to July 1, 1957.
	NHEA supported HB 409	HB 409 provides for retirement allowance to be computed on an average of his three highest years of base compensation.
		HB 433 provides Blue Cross-Blue Shield insurance benefits, and an ordinary death benefit for all Group I members under the N. H. Retirement System (including teachers). *Note:* Present system provides payment of benefits if death occurs while performing job-related functions.
New Jersey	NJEA supported A-2429	A-2429, Chapter 131, 1973, provides for retirement at age 55 and 25 years of service with full pension.
	NJEA supported A-343	A-343 provides 1 year pension credit for each 180 days of accumulated sick leave at retirement. in Committee.
	NJEA supported S-485	S-485 changes from 50 percent to 100 percent the cost-of-living adjustment for all changes in the Cost-of-Living Index after 1966. In Committee.
North Carolina	Retirement after 30 years, employer funding of employees' hospital insurance, and several other items	Medical insurance payments (for Blue Cross coverage) by the state or employer in behalf of employees will be increased by $3 monthly effective July 1, 1973.
		Increases in the benefits under the Workmen's Compensation program apply to school employees.
North Dakota	To increase benefits to previously retired teachers in keeping with major improvements for active teachers enacted in 1971	HB 1290 allows previously retired teachers to calculate benefits under 1971 formula. Association supported bill, but failed in effort to secure funding from general revenue sources rather than from teacher retirement fund.
Ohio	OEA supported HB 430	HB 430—Full formula benefits reduced from 35 to 32 years of service; increases maximum from 85 percent to 90 percent of final average salary a teacher may get in retirement benefits; increases maximum allowable in disability retirement benefits from 60 percent to 75 percent of final average salary; permits disability retirement benefits upon presumption of 12 months of continuous disability instead of permanent disability; provides $500 death benefit for retirees; increases the STRS Board to 7 members, with 4 teachers to be elected.
Oklahoma	Appropriation of $7,800,000 to bring system up to funding schedule	Appropriation of $6,000,000.
Oregon	Increase employer paid benefits from .84 percent for each year of service to 1.0 percent.	Achieved all goals (SB 411).

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Provide for retirement without actuarial reduction for those with 30 years of service at age 60 or 25 years of service at age 62.	
	Provide employee permission to invest greater percentage of contribution in variable account (more flexible investment program).	
	Increase benefits for those already retired	
Pennsylvania	Oppose any efforts which may be designed to force teacher retirement systems to invest in any securities or programs not competitive in money market and which fund managers deem inadvisable	The commonwealth has agreed to add an additional $90 million over a 16-year period to the Public School Employees' Retirement Fund to cover an existing deficiency. There is no effort being made at this time to use or underfund the system.
	Support recodification of the Public School Employees' Retirement Code	H.R. 168 of 1972 provides for recodification study of the School Employees' Retirement Code. Recodification project by Joint State Government Commission will begin soon.
Rhode Island	To secure a 30-year service/80 percent retirement law	Law changed to permit a teacher to retire after 30 years of service at age 55 with no penalties.
South Dakota	Continued financial support for retirees under old pension system which has been liquidated	SB 73 appropriates $27,000 to continue annuities for retirants under old pension system.
	Increase in membership service benefits under S. D. Teacher's Retirement System	SB 85 (SDCL 13-45-56) increases all membership service benefits to 1.5 percent of final average salary from 1 percent currently in law.
	Prohibit mandatory retirement for teachers below age 65	HB 590—School board shall not establish a mandatory retirement age below 65, and shall permit the teacher to complete contract year in which he becomes 65 years of age.
	Remove Teachers Retirement System funds from jurisdiction of State Investment Council	SB 56 provides for a study of all public employee retirement systems.
Tennessee	Continue to improve retirement provisions for active and retired teachers to insure greater comparability with other state-financed programs	Public Chapter 347 provides 13 changes to correct certain inequities in the revised retirement system passed in 1972. HJR 267 provides for a study of the retirement benefits of the various state retirement programs.
Texas	To secure a 10 percent increase in benefits for retired teachers	SB 423 failed to pass.
	To add two members to Texas Retirement System Board, one member to be a retired teacher	HB 89 achieved goal.
	To secure enactment of Teacher Retirement "Housekeeping" Bill	SB 352.
Utah	Amend the Utah State Retirement Act to implement the following: • Reduce "early retirement" to 3 percent per year from age 62 and over, but with 6 percent per year before age 62 • Raise prior service from 1 percent to 1.10 percent • Raise current service from 1.2 percent to 1.25 percent	S.B. 59 amended as follows: 1. Increases service retirement allowances (a) from 1 to 1.10 percent for years of service prior to 1967, and (b) from 1.2 to 1.25 percent after 1967. 2. Increases annual cost-of-living adjustment from 1 percent to 1.5 percent. 3. Reduces penalty for early retirement to 3 percent from age 62 to 65, and 6 percent

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	• Raise cost-of-living benefit from 1 percent to 1.5 percent • Continue full death benefit for inactive members with 10 or more years of service	for each year earlier than 62. 4. Extends death benefit to beneficiaries of inactive members who leave their contributions in the system and who have at least 10 years of service.
Virginia	Amend Virginia Supplemental Retirement System to remove the complicative and punitive ceiling on retirement benefits for educators	Achieved.
	Lower eligibility requirements for disability benefits from 10 to 5 years	Achieved.
		A 10 percent across-the-board increase, effective July 1, 1973.
Washington	Benefit parity with public employees' retirement system—2 percent per year of service to maximum of 60 percent of average final compensation	HB 419 provides pension of 2 percent of average final compension (2 years) for each year of service to maximum of 60 percent. Provides cost-of-living adjustment for retirees and authorizes future cost-of-living adjustments. Raises minimum pension from $5.50 to $6.50 per month per year of service credit.
	Improvement in survivor and disability benefits	SB 2119 pertains to TIAA/CREF, effective July 1, 1974; puts 2-year colleges on same plan as 4-year colleges; provides for minimum pension benefit
	Adequate funding	SB 2854 appropriates $95.6 million for teachers' retirement system.
West Virginia	Increase in size of Teachers Retirement Board	. . .
	Full retirement after 30 years' service (now 35 years)	. . .
	Vesting at five years (now 20 years)	. . .
	Increase for teachers now retired	Achieved (SB 1).
Wisconsin	To improve retirement system for teachers	SB 231 is a comprehensive teacher retirement bill. All teachers are placed under a new formula: .013 X the average of the best three years of an individual's teaching career X the number of years taught. Over the next 40 years an additional $760 million will be spent to provide these benefits.
Wyoming	Revision of the program	Chapter 158 provides: • Equal benefits for men and women • A 40 percent increase in retirement payments, beginning in April 1973 • Improved disability and death benefits • A major revision in the system beginning in 1975 to end individual accounts • An increase in members' contributions to over 5.45 percent as well as raising the maximum level of contribution to $10,000 salary.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION AFFECTING TEACHERS

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Arizona	State tax deductions for course work costs	Achieved.
Arkansas	. . .	Act 196-SB 199 permits teachers in public schools or state institutions to wear clothing of any established and recognized religious order.
California	Legislation to provide for maximum class size of 27 for grades K-3	AB 2402 will not come up for hearing until January 1974.
	Provision for retraining and upgrading of teachers in active service	SB 689 is out of policy committee.
	Teacher approval of health and welfare plans	SB 1069 is out of the Senate.
	Access to material in personnel files	AB 1663 will be heard in Ways and Means Committee in August.
Connecticut	Protection in cases of assault (no loss of sick leave and no loss of salary—only insurance deducted)	Achieved.
	Protection of unemployment compensation statute which covers teachers	Efforts to limit teachers' unemployment compensation failed.
	Access to copies of items in personnel files	Statute mandates teachers to receive copy of items in personnel file.
		Save-harmless law (tort liability) improved. It now includes impingement of civil rights.
	Protection of teachers from unwarranted financial loss owing to criminal prosecution arising out of their employment	. . .
Delaware	Restoration of duty-free periods	Passage of one-half hour duty-free periods for all teachers (HB 5).
	Restoration of funds for teacher substitutes	Restoration of $700,000 in State Department of Education budget.
Florida	Significant and innovative reduction in class size	Within the formulas of HB 734 are the following cost factors: (a) kindergarten and grades 1-3 at $1.20; (b) grades 11-12 at $1.10. The state is recognizing the need for reduced K-3 pupil-teacher ratio by providing 20 percent more dollars per child at that level. The 10 percent increased allocation for grades 11-12 is in recognition of the increased costs of providing small-class programs for advanced classes and the need for other programs to aid in dropout prevention.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Illinois	...	P. A. 78-213 provides for optional withholding of membership dues for professional organizations from teachers' compensation.
Maine	Provision for privileged communication protection for school counselors	R.S.T. 20, Section 806, grants privileged communication status to school counselors.
Massachusetts	Unemployment compensation for teachers (S218)	Pending.
	To permit continuing automatic payroll deductions for current dues of teacher associations—local, state, or national	Achieved (Chapter 113, H1499).
Minnesota	Permissive legislation allowing teachers and school boards to establish a severance pay program	HF 225.
	Extend unemployment compensation to teachers	HF 309 effective January 1, 1974.
Montana	Establish legal status for student teachers	HB 303 (Sec. 75-6001) provides same legal status and protection under the law for student teachers as for regularly certificated teachers.
Nebraska	Open personnel files	LB 370 authorizes teachers and school employees to have access to their personnel files and file a written response; and assures access to pupil files to the pupil, parents, guardians, teachers, counselors, or administrators. Disciplinary records shall be removed from pupil files upon graduation or continued absence from school for three years.
Nevada	Facilitate student-educator communication on subjects of drugs and alcohol by making these conversations legally privileged.	SB 316 provides that a teacher or a counselor may not be subpoenaed to testify concerning a conversation between the educator and a student on the subjects of drugs or alcohol.
New Jersey	NJEA supported A-1355	A-1355 permits teachers to hold any elective or appointive public office except on the board by which he is employed.
	NJEA supported S-411	S-411 protects rights of teachers when school operation is taken over by another public agency. Passed both houses. Governor conditionally vetoed.
	NJEA supported A-2516	A-2516 provides unemployment compensation to teachers. In Committee.
New York	Require school districts and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services to provide unemployment insurance coverage for teachers	...
	Provide that any person newly employed by a school district or Board of Cooperative Educational Services as a school nurse shall be duly certified as a school nurse-teacher	...
	Empower the Commissioner of Education to set a numerical ratio of guidance counselors to students in all school districts with over 100,000 population	...
	Require New York City school district to conduct and maintain a guidance bureau and provide licensed and qualified counselors for every community school district within the city	...
	Require school districts which enroll 2,000 or more pupils to employ at least one full-time certified attendance teacher.	...

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Provide for employment of paraprofessionals on a permanent basis in school districts of the state and continued training on a career ladder program, and the training of teachers and supervisory personnel in working more effectively with them	. . .
	. . .	Chapter 22 extends to Boards of Cooperative Educational Services current provisions empowering school districts to require employees, including teachers, to submit to medical examinations to determine physical or mental capacity to perform duties.
	. . .	Chapter 538 permits practice or cadet teachers to engage in teaching under the supervision of a certified teacher but without the physical presence of the certified teacher in the classroom, and specifically provides that the number of certified teachers shall not be diminished by reason of the presence of cadet teachers.
	. . .	Chapter 1022 permits school districts having fewer than 600 pupils in grades K-12 to provide classes on any day of the week in connection with educational programs for the disadvantaged operated under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, except that no pupils or teachers shall be required to attend such classes if they observe such day as a sabbath or holy day.
North Carolina	Statutory maximum class size	Statutory limitations: 26 students per teacher in grades 1-3, 33 per teacher in upper elementary grades, and 35 per teacher in junior and senior high schools not to exceed 150 per teacher per day. Teacher allotments will increase by 2,079 new teachers, and $4.5 million for contingencies to correct deviations in class size will be provided to the State Board of Education. Emergency exceptions to size limits will be allowable under a provision for temporary exceptions.
North Dakota	To defeat legislation which would repeal right of teachers to draw pay for attendance of two days of association meetings	Bill was indefinitely postponed.
Ohio	Severance pay for teachers	Severance pay on negotiable basis was enacted.
	Group life insurance furnished by organization	Achieved.
	Inclusion of public-school teachers under the state unemployment benefit coverages	Achieved with coverage comparable to coverage of employees in private employment.
	Authority for any teacher to use payroll deduction for a political contribution of the teacher's choice	Enacted, requiring board of education to make payroll deduction for voluntary political contributions by teachers.
Oklahoma	General statement on teacher welfare	SB 366 allows school districts to pay teachers full salary if injured by student or patron.
Oregon	To provide unemployment insurance for teachers	Achieved.
	To change formula for computing unemployment insurance benefits to a percentage of weekly wage	Achieved.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
South Dakota	Five days for parent-teacher conferences as part of school term	HB 718 (SDCL 13-26-4) provides five days of parent-teacher conferences, permissive which days may be considered as days in session.
	. . .	SB 218 assures employees in public education the right to seek public office without loss of job status.
Tennessee	Grant to counselors, teachers, and principals the discretionary authority to withhold privileged information	Public Chapter 99.
	Provide a jointly financed state-wide insurance program for the public-school teachers comparable to the one provided state employees and personnel in public institutions of higher education	. . .
Texas	To secure a duty-free lunch period for teachers (HB 116)	. . .
	To secure enactment of a privileged communications bill which would apply to counselors and other personnel whose duties involve counseling with pupils (HB 217)	. . .
Washington	Removal of $20/mo. ceiling on employee insurance programs	HB 304.
	Mandatory unemployment compensation for certificated personnel	. . .
	State reimbursement for substitutes serving on state committees	HB 287 authorizes state reimbursement for substitutes serving on state committees.
West Virginia	Duty-free lunch period for teachers	. . .
	Privileged communication for counselors	. . .
Wyoming	To be included under Workmen's Compensation provisions	. . .

TEXTBOOKS, INSTRUCTION, AND CURRICULUM

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	Support early childhood, community school, and year-round school legislation	. . .
Arizona	An improved bilingual bill extending from grade 3 to grade 8	Achieved.
Arkansas	State-financed instructional materials for all pupils in grades 1-12	Act 5-SB 77 of 1973 provides free textbooks for pupils in grades 9-12 (in addition to grades 1-8), and expands program to include instructional materials. $6 million appropriated to fund program for grades 9-12.
	A state-financed kindergarten program for all 5-year-olds	Act 83-HB 155 established kindergarten program and appropriated $5.5 million for 1973-74, and $6.5 million for 1974-75.
	An increase in vocational education offerings for secondary-school students An increase in guidance services	SB 624 increased funds for vocational education from $1,500,000 to $5 million. State funds for guidance services increased from $148,000 to $514,000.
Colorado	To achieve state support for remedial reading	. . .
Connecticut	*See* School Finance.	
Florida	*See* Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.	
Georgia	Additional funds of $100 per teacher's unit	Funds appropriated to increase $84 per teacher's unit.
Maine	Legislation permitting bilingual instruction by teachers in public schools	R.S.T. 20, Section 102 permits the expansion of bilingual education by local option.
Maryland	. . .	S.B. 648 establishes a program of compensatory education for children ages 3-18 who because of environmental conditions are not achieving scholastically with their potential abilities.
Montana	Establishment of legislation compelling districts to offer a kindergarten program	HF 70, Chap. 491, provides mandatory kindergarten instruction for all eligible children either in the school district or in another district after July 1, 1974. *See* School Finance.
Nebraska	. . .	LB 358 permits public school districts to lend textbooks to private-school pupils in K-12 instead of grades 7-12.
New York	Require all school districts to maintain kindergartens	. . .
	Require all school districts to provide in each grade of elementary schools courses of study in art, music, physical education, library, and science in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Education	. . .
	Require all school districts to provide in the junior high or middle schools a full three-year	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	program of instruction in music, art, physical education, industrial arts, home economics, library, and foreign language in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Education.	
	Encourage school districts to conduct comprehensive dental hygiene programs as prescribed by the Commissioner of Education by providing additional state aid to those districts conducting such programs equal to 50 percent of the salary paid to each full-time duly certified dental hygiene teacher, with a maximum payment of $5,000 per teacher per school year.	. . .
	. . .	Chapter 791 authorizes school districts to offer Junior Reserve Officer Training programs in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Defense to students age 14 or over in grades 9-12, on a voluntary basis with the written consent of their parent or guardian.
	. . .	Chapter 946 provides that bicycle safety shall be included in required courses of instruction in highway safety and traffic regulation.
	. . .	Chapter 720 appropriates $1.5 million to the State Education Department for programs in transitional bilingual education, in recognition of the educational needs of children of limited English-speaking ability.
		See School Finance.
North Carolina	Kindergartens for all	Pilot kindergarten programs and a state-wide system of public kindergartens begins, with about 20 percent of 5-year-olds enrolled in 1973-74 and with a minimum of two classes per administrative unit.
	See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.	
Ohio	Minority studies	Achieved.
	Mandatory kindergarten	Provision of kindergarten by each school district required.
	An urban pilot project	. . .
Oklahoma	. . .	HB 1036, *mandatory* physical education bill with hardship clause and one year delay (July 1, 1974).
Oregon	Oppose legislating of curriculum and preemption of local powers by state	All proposals providing legislated curriculum defeated.
	Obtain state funding for kindergartens on same ratio as other grades	Achieved.
South Dakota	. . .	HB 713 (SDCL 13-34-16) authorizes loan of textbooks to students in private schools; textbooks loaned by any public school district to private-school students in any one year shall not exceed $15 per student.
Tennessee	Increase kindergartens at a rate adequate to provide kindergartens for all 5-year-olds within three years	Public Chapter 230 appropriates $11,248,000 (increase of $7,852,000) for kindergarten operation and $4,500,000 in capital outlay funds to be used exclusively for kindergartens. This will

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		provide state kindergarten classes for approximately 75 percent of all eligible 5-year-olds. Public Chapter 193 establishes minimum standards for kindergartens.
	Lower pupil-teacher ratio: • Provide to local school systems additional funds from which they may employ in the elementary schools specialists in any combination of areas such as reading, music, art, physical education, guidance, and library	. . .
	• Assure that no class in grades 1-6 has more than 30 students enrolled	Public Chapter 230 appropriates $5,000,000 to be added to $3.8 million previously appropriated to lower the maximum class size to 30 pupils in grades 1-6. Public Chapter 266 requires publication of waivers granted by the State Department of Education for classes that are allowed to exceed the maximum size.
	Increase the per-pupil allotment for textbooks and instructional supplies from $7.50 to $9.50	Public Chapter 300 provides an increase of $1.00 per ADA for textbooks. Public Chapter 302 defines textbooks as hardback, cloth-back, or paperback books.
	Expand vocational education in grades 7-12 to include occupational training and career information	Public Chapter 278 provides a state financed comprehensive vocational education program to serve at least 50 percent of students in grades 9-12 and prevocational courses for grades 7-8. Deadline for completing this program is September 1977.
	. . .	Public Chapter 377 requires that beginning with 1975-76 school year any biology textbook used for teaching in the public schools, which expresses an opinion of, or relates to a theory about origins or creation of man and his world shall be prohibited from being used as a textbook unless it specifically states that it is a theory and unless it gives commensurate attention to, and an equal amount of emphasis on the other theories of creation, including the Biblical account.
Texas	To delay implementation of a four-quarter basis for school curriculum from 1973-74 to 1975-76	HB 92 authorizes the quarter system beginning with the 1975-76 school year, providing 180 days of instruction for students and 10 days of inservice education for teachers.
	To provide state-supported kindergarten program for all 5-year-old children	HB 787.
Utah	Legislation providing funds for elementary school counseling and guidance services	The new school finance formula, SB 72, makes provisions for $250,000 annually for programs approved by the State Board of Education and elementary-school guidance.
	Support for early childhood education programs	SB 72 appropriates $200,000 annually for experimental programs including early childhood education. *See* School Finance.

PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	To block further aid to private education	SB 27 passed the Senate but was held in the House.
Arkansas	An increase of $2 million in transportation aid in the next biennium.	An increase of $1,200,000 in 1973-74, and $800,000 in 1974-75.
Colorado	Legislation which would provide increased and more equalized state assistance to school districts for pupil transportation costs	H.B. 1466 provides for state reimbursement to school districts at the rate of $.24 per bus mile or the amount spent for pupil transportation that exceeds 3 percent of current operating expenses, whichever is greater. In any event, no district may be reimbursed more than 90 percent of transportation expenditure.
Kansas	Fully fund transportation formula to allow transport 2½ miles or more	Sub. SB 92 aid is based on 100 percent of actual cost of 100 percent of the cost-density formula, whichever is less.
Minnesota	. . .	S.F. 1626 authorizes transportation services to include all pupils (public and private) who reside one mile from school, all primary pupils who need transportation for safety reasons, transportation to secondary vocational centers, all handicapped pupils, and summer school transportation for all authorized services.
North Carolina	. . .	Funds will be provided for dual (separate) transportation for elementary- and high-school students.
Oklahoma	. . .	S.B. 217 provides new bus safety rules.
Oregon	Fifty percent of transportation costs paid by state	Included in finance package. *See* School Finance.
Pennsylvania	Legislation which would provide bus transportation of school children residing in areas where there are no sidewalks and walking on the shoulders of the road is considered hazardous. Support legislation providing for transportation of all kindergarten pupils.	Act 372 of 1972 (HB 1480) is a comprehensive school transportation bill to be financed from federal revenue sharing funds at approximately $25 million to provide: • State reimbursement for transportation of pupils over hazardous roads in those instances where the present law precludes reimbursement because of mileage limitations. • State reimbursement for transportation of kindergarten pupils. • Liberalization of the provisions for school district transportation of nonpublic-school pupils.
Texas	To secure a 50 percent increase in transportation allotments	*See* School Finance.
Utah	To correct existing inequities in financing pupil transportation	The new finance formula (SB 72) established a new method of computing pupil miles. It is described as a linear density formula and provides

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		greater financial equity for those school districts that must transport large numbers of pupils for short distances. It also raised from 72 percent to 77 percent the states' minimum guarantee of payment of total transportation costs.
Virginia	To provide free transportation for all public-school children	. . .
Washington	. . .	SB 2803 provides $47.9 million for transportation funding for 1973-75 which will pay 90 percent of equipment costs, but less than 90 percent of operating costs.
Wisconsin	. . .	Passed legislation which permits the county to pay the costs for the bussing of students in hazardous areas where school districts normally would not receive state aid.
Wyoming	Very generally to consider a state-wide school bus system, at least in terms of financing	. . .

EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Arizona	$400,000 for special education program	Achieved.
Arkansas	An expansion of special education for handicapped children	State funds for special education increased from $500,000 in 1972-73 to $3,500,000 in 1974-75 (600 percent increase). Act 102-SB 19 requires full program of services to meet needs of handicapped children to be implemented by 1979-80 school year.
Colorado	To increase state support for education of the handicapped	H.B. 1164 requires that each district shall designate a director of special education programs; requires special education programs for all eligible children, and specifies procedures for administration. Increases state appropriation for special education from $11.7 million to $16.3 million.
Idaho	. . .	House Concurrent Resolution 26 authorizes and directs the Legislative Council to appoint a committee to study the existence, scope, and delivery of special education programs in the state and submit report to the 2nd Regular Session of the 42nd Idaho Legislature.
Indiana	Increase in special education appropriation	$15,014,300 increase.
	Preservation of Mandatory Special Education Act of 1969	Achieved.
Kansas	To fund mandated special education programs	Sub. SB 92 provides levy for special education.
Maryland	. . .	S.B. 649 requires the State Board of Education to promulgate bylaws for the identification, diagnosis, examination, and education of children in need of special educational services.
Nebraska	. . .	LB 102E provides for the care and education of multihandicapped children at state expense.
New York	. . .	*See* Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.
North Carolina	. . .	Allotment of special education teachers increased by 400.
		Increases from $1,200 to $2,000 the maximum annual grant per child to pay for private or out-of-state education of exceptional children.
		Children with learning disabilities will be educated within the public school system.
		A preschool program for deaf children is to be set up by the Department of Human Resources.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Oklahoma	Appropriation of $1,300,000 for new special education classes	S.B. 250 requires that school districts must provide special educational facilities for blind children. Appropriation: $1,100,000.
Pennsylvania	Legislation which would provide educational benefits for the teaching of children with learning disabilities, including brain damage.	Act 373 of 1972 (HB 1020) provides for increased reimbursement for tuition and maintenance of children who are blind, deaf, or afflicted with cerebral palsy and/or with brain damage and/or muscular dystrophy. Estimated cost, $4.8 million.
Tennessee	Provision of supplemental funding for the handicapped and for students from disadvantaged backgrounds	Public Chapter 230 appropriated $5,500,000 for handicapped children.
Texas	To secure $75 per "education~lly handicapped" child to be used for compensatory education program	Included as part of the Foundation Program. *See* School Finance.
Washington	Increased funding of the disadvantaged and handicapped programs	SB 2803 appropriates $74.6 million for education of handicapped and state institutionalized. Increased formula weighting for disadvantaged by a factor of four. Appropriation of $9.8 million for disadvantaged pupils.
Wisconsin	To improve the educational program for either mentally or physically handicapped children	185S requires that a program be provided for all children with physical or mental handicaps. Establishes a procedure for identifying these children in attempts to mainstream those children now in special education programs.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUPILS

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
California	Enactment of a school Safety and Discipline Act to provide orderly procedures for reporting and dealing immediately with incidents of violence on campus	AB 988 and AB 1554 are through the policy committee.
Colorado	To make attendance requirements more flexible	HB 1029 provides for pilot programs for extended school year which constitute the minimum period during which a pupil must be enrolled.
	To enact legislation providing categorical programs for dropout prevention	. . .
	. . .	HB 1077 prohibits loss of state funds for school closures when such closures would jeopardize the health, safety, or welfare of the students.
Hawaii	Medical liability and death benefit insurance for Junior Police Officers (students who guard crosswalks before and after school)	Appropriations included in operating budget passed by the Legislature.
Idaho	. . .	HB 243 authorizes school boards to deny school attendance to pupils by providing additional grounds for denial of attendance to those pupils whose presence in a public school is detrimental to the health and safety of other pupils providing notice of proposed expulsion is given, and a hearing is held by the Board.
	. . .	HB 156 relating to charges for the education of out-of-state pupils, provides that the per-pupil costs paid by the state for the employer's share of social security and the employer's share of retirement for the creditor district employees for the previous fiscal year should be included in the [illegible] pupil tuition charge.
Illinois	. . .	P.A. 78-216 eliminates 1971-72 restriction on best weighted average daily school attendance; adds to 500 pupils to the 5 percent requirement for aid to school districts for children of state employees.
		P.A. 78-210 amends community school lunch program, free breakfast and lunch programs act to increase state reimbursement for each free breakfast supplied from $.10 to $.15.
Kansas	To revise the child labor law	SB 2 amended existing act.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
New York	Provide that confidential communications between any pupil or person in parental relationship to such pupil and any teacher shall be placed on the same basis as those provided by law between attorney and client	. . .
	. . .	Chapter 936 requires the Commissioner of Education to direct every school district and Board of Cooperative Educational Services to report to him by January 1, 1974, in regard to the administration of tests designed to detect the presence of handicaps which would impede the learning process.
	. . .	Chapter 1033 permits school districts to cause students in grades 7-12 in all public and private schools in the state to be separately examined, with written consent of parent, to ascertain whether they are using dangerous drugs.
	. . .	Assembly Resolution 43 (adopted by both Houses) memorializes the U. S. Congress to call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of proposing a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the assignment of public-school pupils on the basis of race, religion, color, or national origin.
Ohio	Due process for suspension and expulsion of students with teachers handling emergency suspensions	. . .
Oklahoma	. . .	H. B. 1276 provides for suspension of pupils, allowing search, seizure, and retention of dangerous weapons and controlled dangerous substances. The suspension may not exceed the current school semester and the succeeding semester.
Pennsylvania	Legislation providing for the confidentiality of student communications	ACT 287 of 1972 (SB 290) provides that no guidance counselor, school nurse, or school psychologist who has acquired information from a student in confidence shall be compelled or allowed, without the consent of the student, to disclose that information in any formal proceeding.
South Dakota	. . .	SB 83 (SDCL 13-32-4) authorizes the State Board of Education to establish standards for hearing procedures for protection of student's rights; school districts must provide procedural due process hearings for students in accordance with such standards when suspension or expulsion of a student extends into the fourth school day.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Arkansas	An increase in state funds for small loans to school districts for minor construction and remodeling projects	An Act authorizing the State Board of Education to sell commercial bonds, and an Act directing the State Board of Finance to purchase school bonds for this purpose.
	A state-wide self-insurance program for school buildings	ACT 380-HB 392 provides a permissive Self-Insurance Program with each school board having an option on participation.
California	Provide for a change in the vote requirement for local school bond issues from two-thirds to a simple majority	Both measures have been passed by the Constitutional Amendments Committee and await further action.
Colorado	To provide for adequate school facilities in subdivisions	SB 32 requires that adequacy of school facilities must be considered by planning boards.
	To achieve state support for capital outlay expenditures through a debt service act	SB 40 increases maximum levy for capital reserve fund from 2 to 4 mills.
	To increase school district ability to finance capital outlay expenditures on pay-as-you-go basis	The Legislature again failed to pass legislation which would have provided state funds for public elementary and secondary school facilities.
Georgia	Funds for capital outlay	$23 million appropriated for growth and consolidation.
Illinois	. . .	P.A. 78-220-224 creates School Construction Bond Act by which the state can make grants to school districts; authorizes issuance of $400 million of bonds; appropriates $9 million for bond retirement and interest fund; establishes bond fund as special fund in state treasury; appropriates $100 million to capital development board from school construction fund for making grants to school districts.
		P.A. 78-200 amends School Code; authorizes Chicago Board of Education to repay any loan from the proceeds of school rehabilitation bonds from the proceeds of the sale of common school lands.
		P.A. 78-214 authorizes Chicago School Board to charge expenses incurred for rental of buildings and property for school purposes to building fund. Also some salaries.
Maryland	. . .	HB 1465 authorizes a state debt in the amount of $220,000,000 to be used to finance the construction of public school buildings and capital improvements. It provides for the issue and sale of general obligation bonds.
Minnesota	. . .	*See* School Finance.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Nebraska	. . .	LB 252 increases from 25 to 50 acres the land which may be taken for a school site, but requires public hearing and notice.
	. . .	LB 145 makes sale of school lands permissive rather than mandatory.
North Carolina	State participation in capital outlay expenditures	Subject to a state-wide vote of the people, $300,000,000 in bonds for public school construction would be issued by the state. Funds would be distributed on the basis of 1971-72 per-capita average daily attendance.
Ohio	Vocational construction assistance and emergency assistance to poor school districts	$45 million of federal revenue sharing was appropriated for school construction; $20 million was appropriated, if available, for vocational construction; and $2 million for emergency assistance.
Pennsylvania	Legislation increasing the authority of the Department of Education to regulate school construction programs	Act 34 of 1973 (SB 8), publicly known as the "Taj Mahal Bill," provides for limits to school construction costs by setting maximum cost standards; additional authority to the Department of Education, and addition of classroom teachers to the Advisory Committee on Standards Construction.
	. . .	Act 323 of 1972 (HB 2479) provides for school district leasing of building facilities or portions of buildings constructed for school use and/or existing building facilities altered for school use. It further provides for approval of lease agreements and for Commonwealth payments to school districts that wish to participate in leasing arrangements under this Act.
Tennessee	. . .	Public Chapter 259 provides that in new school construction or in renovating, accessory rooms normally occurring in schools shall not require fire separation walls, except as to exits, shafts, kitchens, or boiler rooms. Public Chapter 273 creates an appeals board and appellate procedure for hearing grievances about interpretations of the building and fire safety codes as applied to educational buildings.
Utah	. . .	HB 105, Critical School Building Aid, provides for state aid to school districts that cannot meet critical school building needs with existing finances. Appropriates $5.5 million. HB 106, Continuing School Building Aid, provides support of $126.50 per building unit for continuing school building programs. Sets 13.6 mills as minimum qualifying capital outlay levy. Appropriates $5.1 million.
Washington	. . .	HJR 40, Constitutional Amendment, slightly relaxes voting requirements for bond issues for capital purposes; must be voted on at November 1973 general election. SB 2105 authorizes $39.4 million for school construction in the 1973-75 capital budget.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
West Virginia	Legislation to implement $200 million school building program that was approved by voters in November general election	HB 214.
Wisconsin	Provide state financing for building or remodeling of schools	The Budget Bill will provide up to $100 per child to help pay for capital outlay, interest, and debt retirement. The amount of dollars a district will receive will depend on the percentage of state support at the local level.

SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REORGANIZATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	Decentralization of the state operated schools	SB 122, speaking to the issue in a number of revisions, passed the Senate in a form reasonably acceptable to the state association, but failed to get out of the House Finance Committee. Upon assurance that the bill would come out only with major changes, the association encouraged its delay until next session.
Colorado	To support legislation for further study of school district reorganization	HB 1125 provides for creation of a school district planning committee in certain counties and establishes procedures for consolidation.
Idaho	Give authority to the State Board of Education to establish a school district reorganization commission for the purpose of redrawing school district boundaries	HB 34 was drafted to establish a school district reorganization commission. It was amended to the point it lost support and was defeated.
Kansas	Allow boards to close attendance centers without vote of the people	3B 109 allows rush closing under certain circumstances.
North Dakota	To establish 10 regional reorganization committees, superimposed over existing county reorganization committees	. . .
Ohio	Education resource districts, small districts represented on joint vocational school district boards, removal of county board where all districts in the county have consolidated into one local district	All districts represented on joint vocational school district boards.
Oregon	To cause districts to extend their curriculum to include grades 1-12	Measure passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.
South Dakota	. . .	HB 793 (SDCL 13-6) revises school districts reorganization law to eliminate out-dated features and establish process for reorganization under county board of commissioners with approval by state superintendent where conflict occurs.
Utah	School District Consolidation or Reorganization - Recommendations: (a) passage of a joint legislative resolution calling for an immediate in-depth, comprehensive study of all possible school district consolidation and reorganization alternatives; (b) appropriation of sufficient funds to conduct the study	No specific legislation was passed. However, the legislature directed the legislative council, an interim study and research group. to conduct an in-depth study of all possible alternatives for school district consolidation and reorganization in Utah. The study and accompanying recommendations are to be completed for the 1975 general session of the state legislature.
West Virginia	Change in the effective date of board members' term from January 1 to July 1 (They are elected in May.)	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Wyoming	. . .	*Note:* Wyoming went through its reorganization four years ago. In most cases terminal dates have been met and reorganization is completed in all but two counties where litigation is still under way.

LOCAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Arkansas	. . .	Act 160 requires county collectors and treasurers to settle with school districts monthly on local taxes collected for schools.
Delaware	Support the Freedom of Information Act, requiring all meetings and records of public agencies to be public and open to personal inspection by any citizen of the state, and propose an amendment to exclude collective bargaining from provisions of the bill	SS No. 1 for SB 164 as amended was passed by the Senate but not the House.
Nebraska	. . .	LB 402 authorizes counties to abolish the post of county superintendent and contract with Educational Service Unit or a school district for services.
	. . .	LB 429E removes fixed day for monthly schoolboard meetings and allows leeway.
	. . .	LB 65 permits year-round operation of public schools.
North Carolina	. . .	The term and conditions of superintendents' employment shall be set out in a written contract.
	. . .	Copies of written contracts for assistant and associate superintendents will be filed with the state superintendent of public instruction.
Oregon	Require that school boards be required to act in public meetings (negotiations, property transactions, and personnel excluded). Require affirmative action of majority of board to take action.	Achieved.
Rhode Island	Although this was not a goal of the state association, the state administration wished to change the method, size, and certain elements of the roles and relationships of the Board of Regents and the Commissioner.	Achieved.
South Dakota	. . .	SB 123 authorizes the establishment of multidistrict secondary occupational-vocational training centers with school districts authorized to jointly operate such centers with financial support provided by cooperating districts.
	. . .	SB 130 (SDCL 13-11-2) requires board of education to publish the proposed budget before July 15 with notice of hearing which hearing shall be held before August 1.
Wisconsin	To provide a statutory right to bargain	Bill pending in the Assembly.
Wyoming	To retain the same number of school days as are currently required	Two efforts were defeated to lengthen the school year without increasing the amount of state aid to fund the extra days.

STATE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Alaska	To block move to elect the Commissioner of Education	SB 29 was held in Committee.
Illinois	. . .	P.A. 78-35 amends School Code; adds three classroom teacher positions to state teacher certification board and eliminates one superintendent membership. P.A. 78-21 provides that state aid claim need not be reduced for failure to provide the minimum school term if such failure is occasioned by act of God. P.A. 78-20 appropriates $300,000 to Superintendent of Public Instruction for school districts which incur extraordinary expenses caused by flooding.
Indiana	Supported *selection* of qualified Superintendent of Public Instruction	Two-year term changed to 4-year term.
Kansas	Support bill to make bookkeeping in districts more reflective of actual use of budgeted money	Pilot project in six districts authorized.
New Jersey	Opposition to re-confirmation of State Commissioner of Education, for a second 5-year term	The New Jersey Senate refused to re-confirm the Commissioner of Education.
Oregon	To transfer powers over certification, approving education institutions, approving teacher education programs, and revoking teacher certificates to the Teacher Standards and Practices Commission, an autonomous board of educators appointed by the state board from nominations in the field	HB 2030 and HB 2127. HB 5026 appropriates $444,436 to fund the activities of the Teacher Standards and Practices Commission.
Tennessee	Establish one board for the over-all coordination and governance of all public education	. . .
Texas	To change state fiscal year to July 1-June 30	SB 14 was passed by the legislature but vetoed by the governor.
Virginia	Appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the State Board of Education	. . .
Washington	Appointment of State Board of Education by the governor	. . .

HIGHER EDUCATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Arizona	Improved salary and fringe benefits	Minor salary improvement in universities appropriation bill.
Arkansas	An increase in operating funds for higher education comparable to that provided for the public schools	SB 651 provides a Capital Improvement Program of $29,075,655 for the colleges and universities, plus $18,149,000 for the University of Arkansas Medical Center. Also an increase in operating funds of $15,410,639 in 1973-74, and $9,197,297 in 1974-75.
Colorado	To provide for greater efficiency in the governance of higher education	HB 1537 created a new board to govern one institution (University of Northern Colorado) which was formerly governed by the Trustees of State Colleges.
	To provide more job security for college professional employees through due process	A due process bill for higher education faculty passed the House but was defeated in the Senate.
Connecticut	Collective bargaining for college teachers	. . .
	Increase funds in college scholarship program	. . .
Georgia	5 percent salary increase	Funds appropriated to finance increment.
Kansas	Increase funds for junior colleges	HB 1210 increased state aid from $8 to $14 per credit hour.
	Eliminate out-district tuition	HB 1210 eliminates one-half out-district tuition.
Nebraska	To establish community college districts	LB 533E decreases from 8 to 5 the number of community college districts and assigns counties.
	. . .	LB 307 provides free tuition at state institutions of higher education for children of service persons who are prisoners of war or missing in action.
		LB 423 authorizes community college boards to provide retirement benefits for employees and revises law related to retirement for higher education personnel.
		LB 498 exempts employees of state colleges and community colleges from state retirement system.
New Jersey	NJEA opposed A-328	A-328, Chapter 115, 1973, changed probationary period from three to five years before granting tenure.
New York	Provide basic due process rights to professional employees of all community colleges and units of the State University except those sponsored by the New York City Board of Education or Board of Higher Education	. . .

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
		Chapter 708 appropriates a total of $27.3 million to be distributed as follows: • $15 million (above the $33.3 million provided in the main budget) to increase the dollar level of "Bundy" aid for nonpublic colleges, and extend this aid to colleges granting only associate level degrees. • $1.5 million for "emergency" aid for nonpublic colleges offering degree programs leading to a doctoral degree in dentistry. • $7.5 million in additional aid to community colleges to help meet the added costs of operating high-cost technology and science degree programs. • $3.3 million in aid for Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and its transition costs as a merged institution. Chapter 708 also changes the size and manner of appointment of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York and mandates the State University Board of Trustees to develop new financing procedures, unit cost maximums, and a comprehensive code of minimum and maximum standards and procedures for community colleges, and provides for treating New York City community colleges as one college for financing and other purposes.
North Dakota	To include higher education faculties under provisions of existing Professional Negotiation Law	. . .
Ohio	Increase appropriation for higher education operation; clarify higher education sick leave earnings; and require higher education trustees' meetings to be public. Retirement, severance pay, pregnancy, and group life coverages listed for public-school teachers would apply for public higher education staff also.	$160,000,000 increase in state appropriation with one-half for higher student grants, and one-half for higher per-student support. A bill to clarify sick leave earnings and use by public higher education professional staff is still pending, but expected to pass August 27, 1973. This bill would make earnings and use exactly that currently available to public-school teachers.
Oklahoma	Funding sufficient to bring Oklahoma up to regional average	Increase of $9 million. S.B. 374 appropriates $14 million in building bond funds to State Regents for Higher Education. H.B. 1428 provides for state educational institutions to accept former Oklahoma prisoners of war tuition free.
Pennsylvania	Support legislation redefining the powers, structure, and authority of the State Board of Education Support legislation required to implement the contract negotiated between the commonwealth and Association of Pennsylvania State College and University Faculties/Pennsylvania Association for Higher Education	Act 224 of 1972 (SB 30) provides for membership, powers, and duties of State Board of Education relating to higher education. Act 62A of 1972 (HB 2281) provides an appropriation of $35 million, part of which is necessary to finance the salary increases negotiated between the State College Faculty (APSCUF/PAHE) and the commonwealth.

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
	Support legislation that provides for at least one student as a member of a state college board of trustees	Act 306 of 1972 (HB 867) provides that the Board of State Colleges shall contain a member who is a full-time undergraduate student enrolled for at least 12 semester hours, other than a student in his freshman year. The student shall be appointed for a term of 3 years from the date of the expiration of the preceding term or for so long as he is a full-time undergraduate student in attendance at the college, whichever period is shorter.
Tennessee	After providing the necessary faculties and facilities for increased enrollments in the state's special schools, vocational and technical schools, and institutions of higher education, provide increased funds per student on a basis proportional to per-pupil increases in the elementary and secondary schools	Accomplished for 1973-74 by Public Chapter 230 which appropriates $147,129,400 to higher education; an increase of $18,955,000 over 1972-73.
	Recognize the service functions of higher education and provide within the budget for higher education a factor that will assure specific funding of these functions	. . .
Texas	To secure reduced state college fees for part-time, degree-holding students	HB 83 provides financial relief to part-time and graduate students enrolled in state-supported institutions of higher education, other than public junior colleges.
Utah	Extend to the higher education retirement programs, i.e., Teachers Insurance and Annuity (TIAA) and College Retirement and Endowment Fund (CREF) the option of employer-paid retirement contributions on the same basis as was provided to the Utah State Retirement System in 1972	SB 27 provides for higher education institutions to pay full costs of retirement contributions to pension system for faculty and employees.
	. . .	Legislative Council directed to study the governance structure of Utah's higher education system under the appointed State Board of Higher Education and public education under the elected State Board of Education. Findings and recommendations are to be reported to the 1975 legislature.
Washington	. . .	SB 2066 consolidates authority for employee insurance programs under single state health insurance board
	Good faith bargaining, compulsory arbitration for final resolution of grievances, and strengthening of impasse procedure in community colleges	SB 2153 provides that agreed upon items be put in writing, not necessarily a contract; improves impasse procedures to include fact-finding and mediation by state director.
	Authorization for 4-year college faculty negotiations	HB 268 exempts boards from open meeting law when meeting with no action taking place.
	See Retirement and Social Security.	
Wisconsin	To provide a statutory right to bargain for those teaching in higher education	Bill pending in the Assembly.
Wyoming	To bring the teachers in community colleges under the continuing contract provisions (tenure) of the education code	. . .

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL LEGISLATION

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Delaware	Removal of librarians and guidance counselors from the unit count	HB 223 is pending in the House Appropriations Committee.
Georgia	Adoption of a state-wide health insurance program for education	Legislation enacted, but funds not appropriated for this fiscal year.
Illinois	. . .	P.A. 78-1 permits candidates for local offices which are to be filled by election in first four months of 1973 to satisfy requirements of Ethics Act by filing economic statements within 30 days after this Act becomes effective. P.A. 78-176 makes it unlawful to build a jail within 100 feet (now 200 feet) of school building.
Kansas	Environmental, consumer protection, and penal reform	Bills enacted in all of these areas.
Nebraska	. . .	LB 549 provides for at-large elections in cities, villages, counties, and school districts.
New Jersey	NJEA supported S-982	S-982, Chapter 94, 1973, increases the annual earnings not subject to unemployment compensation for part-time officers of educational associations from $250 to $1,000.
Pennsylvania	. . .	Act 360 of 1972 (HB 1000) amends the "Pennsylvania Fair Educational Opportunities Act" by prohibiting discrimination because of sex in educational institutions. The Act formerly prohibited discriminatory practices in educational institutions based upon race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin, and is now expanded by adding a provision prohibiting discriminatory practices because of sex.
South Dakota	Participation in Education Commission of the States	HB 503 authorizes membership in Education Commission of the States (*Compact for Education*).
Tennessee	. . .	Public Chapter 215 provides that any school surplus property acquired by taxpayers' dollars, instead of being destroyed, must be sold to the highest bidder within 90 days of being declared surplus.
	Provide an appropriation for school and administrative secretaries	. . .
	Establish a uniform legal definition for a school or school system	

	ASSOCIATION GOALS	ENACTMENTS
Utah	Enactment of a no-fault automobile insurance law	SB 112, automobile no-fault insurance—The major provisions of the bill are relatively weak as compared with other states' no-fault laws.
Washington	Support consumer protection legislation	HB 1055 requires removal of shelved goods upon date indicated.
		HB 75 makes it a crime to put harmful substances in foods.
	Use of school lunchrooms for feeding the elderly	SB 2342 allows nonprofit feeding of elderly in school lunchrooms.
	Use of school busses to transport the elderly	HB 360 allows school busses to be used to transport the elderly.
	Ratification of Federal Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution	HJR 61—State ratification of Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
	. . .	SB 2386—Comprehensive industrial and safety act affecting any work place in the state.

PAGE REFERENCES BY TOPIC

State	Certification, professional standards, and professional practices	Education of exceptional children	Higher education	Leaves of absence	Local school administration	Miscellaneous general legislation	Miscellaneous legislation affecting pupils	Miscellaneous legislation affecting teachers	Professional negotiation and related legislation	Pupil transportation	Retirement and social security	Salaries	School buildings and sites	School district reorganization	School finance	State school administration	Tenure and contracts	Textbooks, instruction, and curriculum
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